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THE EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

BY COMMISSIONER NATHANIEL SANDS.

PART SECOND.

To any thoughtful student of history it must appear surprising that notwithstanding women in the older civilizations of the Hebrews, Egyptians, Greeks and Romans, and in all oriental nations, held a rank greatly inferior to that of men, still so many marked instances of great and heroic women shine on the records of all these nations, rebuking and refuting their disparaging estimate of the sex, and proving that only education was needed to develop and utilize the vast intellectual and moral resources that were latent in the women of every age and nation. If in spite of the fact that men held woman to an inferior rank, she so frequently rose to the grandest heights, what might not have been the result if she could have enjoyed an equal chance in the race of life!

It is interesting to notice, too, that whenever woman succeeded by earnest self-culture in developing her powers, her influence was felt and recognized in the advancement of civilization and in the welfare of the State. As wives, as mothers, as philosophers, poets, sovereigns, and even as generals, women have left no faint imprint on past ages, and have written some of the brightest chapters in history. From the earliest times woman has shown that she may bear her full part in the work of the world, needing only proper education and training for the development of her powers. And history teaches no lesson more clearly than this, that when woman's part is well done all the interests of society are best promoted. The highest welfare of our race is bound up in a complete, well-ordered system of all the members, weak and strong, male and female; and the object of education is to fit and prepare men and women alike to work in this great partnership of humanity. The object of female education is to qualify women to perform their part in this grand co-operative workshop and labor union. In the old times, when now and then a noble-souled woman took her place in the working world, and lent the influence of her cultivated mind, a thrill of glad courage and confidence moved the whole line. What will be the triumph when the whole power of educated, developed womanhood is enlisted with man's in working out the common good of humanity?

The word work carries an unpleasant idea to many minds. It indicates degradation, enforced toil, inferiority, poverty, a curse and not a blessing. Never was there a greater or more mischievous error. Work is God's glory. Not a world can be found among the millions in his empire, where Deity is not incessantly at work—not a spot searched by the microscope or telescope where the divine power is inactive. It is work everywhere—in the heavens above, in the earth beneath, and in the waters under the earth. Not in the hurried, troubled, vexatious fret and worry, that we call work, but in wisely, calmly using all the powers of his nature in doing good. Man's work is to use his powers wisely in the world he occupies, as co-worker with the Divine Parent in doing good. Each man and woman has a field, a work, the means of working, and the reward. We are created active beings—our own powers cannot be developed except by work. Every one needs to be educated in order to work, and to work in order to be educated.

This is neither paradox nor puzzle in relation to woman and her education. She needs such an education as will develop her powers, and qualify her to take hold of the great duties and enterprises of life, and then as she goes into her life-work, whatever it may be, to pursue it with an earnest purpose and a delight in her work which will continually develop new resources and growing strength.

The idea has been that woman's education was to enable her to acquire graceful movements, light accomplishments in music, painting, taste in attire, &c., and when they finish at school they complain that so few chances of making a living are given them. They have not only failed to prepare for any useful sphere, but the whole process of their education has dwarfed their natural powers and disqualified them from ever becoming strong and useful in life. Thousands of young ladies have gone for years to expensive schools, and come out ignorant of every useful occupation, unable even to take charge of a household a single day, or to provide a meal to satisfy a rational hunger, and many

a foolish miss, instead of being ashamed of such ignorance, boasts of it.

Now all this must be changed. Women must come to see that useful labor, honest work is a great blessing and a high honor; that idleness and voluntary inability to be useful are disgraceful and should forfeit all self-respect and the esteem of others. A vine that owes all its support to the oak or the trellis may be pretty and graceful, yet even it has its use in the system of things. A woman is a brighter, better thing when she can not only twine gracefully but stand firmly and courageously in her own individual ability. And we rejoice that many women in this day begin to realize that the true road for them lies through skilled labor and executive ability in suitable and worthy occupations, and are striving to qualify themselves for the performance of such labors. Hence they ask and should have ample and complete educational advantages equal to those enjoyed by men. Can any reason be suggested why different systems of education should be provided for the sexes? Both are in the same real matter-of-fact world, and are brought in contact with the same stern needs and duties. Under the present system of education how few women are competent to manage an estate, or protect themselves against fraud and wrong, or who understand sufficient about money and corporations to invest funds intelligently and safely? Happily the number of women is increasing who think that while others of their sex are content to be merely ornamental members of society, it is better to be both useful and ornamental, and no ornament is more attractive than solid usefulness.

There is certainly ground for encouragement and hope in regard to woman's prospects. While new openings for industry and intelligent enterprise are occurring every day, women are rapidly moving forward preparing to fill them. And when women are as well informed, as capable and successful workers as men, they will find enough to do and reap the full rewards of their toils. Let all true women insist upon it that a useless, idle life is disgraceful, that honest labor is our best friend, our highest honor and our richest blessing; and let every one qualify herself to bear a part in the great fraternity of human workers, and in the great march of human progress.

This country can be made Woman's Paradise, if she is wise and true to her own best interests. The moral forces of the world are gathering on our shores. New conditions of society are springing up; new wants, new inventions, new ideas are enlarging the field of effort; the race set before us is not a mere repetition of old efforts, not a drowsy plodding on in beaten paths, but an alert marking out of new industries and enterprises with new methods and processes of achievement in every line of human effort. Among the new features of the near future will be the great enlargement of woman's sphere in the activities of life, and the greatly altered ideas of what constitutes fitting education and training for women. It will be found that while women are none the less loving wives, tender mothers, daughters and sisters, adorning and blessing domestic life, they have learned also how to impress their influence on wider spheres, and work out good for themselves and for society in a real co-operation with all who labor for the support, comfort and progress of the race. Through their personal influence, through the press, through their tact and more delicate skill, through manifold fitting industries, through their augmented knowledge of affairs formerly hidden from them, through quickened mental powers and increased physical vigor, and through broader and higher aims in life, women will exert a power in society vast and beneficent beyond all past experience.

But let it be distinctly understood that the better future of women depends not upon what men may concede to them, or legislatures or congresses may enact in their behalf, but upon their own endeavors. She must be her own redeemer from past mistakes and inefficiencies—not by clamoring for the ballot, or aspiring to office, or scolding or declaiming in public at man's tyranny. Women will get all they ought to have when they are ready for its wise use. But the first great need is education, development, preparation of mind and body for higher things, so that she may take hold of the needs and duties of life with a consciousness of power and a feeling of personal responsibility for her share of ability and effort in moving the world

onward and upward. And when she knows all that men know, and can do all that men do, and is eager to perform her part in full, there are no rights that can be withheld from her—no danger that she will be driven to the wall as the weaker party. She will be the weaker party no longer.

We cannot too earnestly entreat our countrywomen to awake to a deep sense of their great duties and responsibilities on this subject. Many thoughtful minds are looking anxiously to the course which women themselves will take in this matter. Crude and unwise teachings on the subject are abundant. A spirit of bitterness arraigns man as the enemy of woman's just rights, and as the unrelenting oppressor of the sex. Of course, this is false and foolish. The interests of men and women are the same. It is impossible to elevate woman without benefiting man, or to depress her without injuring him. The world will be richer and happier, labor more blessed, life more joyful, when woman rises to the full enjoyment of all her rights and shares in all the duties and cares of the race. To attain to this position the grand prerequisite and preparation is education in the broad, comprehensive sense we have unfolded; then all other things promise of their good, and the good of the human race, will inevitably follow.

The key note of civilization is the knowledge and the power to use wisely all the attributes of our nature, and this knowledge and this power are attained through education; and one reason why Christianity is such a potent and unailing civilizer is in the fact that it teaches this same truth in so many impressive forms and shows man how to gain and use this knowledge and power in a way that shall bless his fellow men and continually develop in himself new force and larger capacity and efficiency for his work on earth.

Just now the interesting experiment is in progress in the old eastern world of educating women. It is a startling innovation upon the customs and opinions of ages. Through many dreary centuries woman has been dead in the East. She has had no part in the fellowship of humanity—no share in the life of the world, no knowledge, no power, no sense of responsibility. The result has been stagnation and death throughout the whole eastern world. Woman's grave has become a common sepulchre for the people who buried her. But now the voice of progress is summoning womanhood to life again and she will arise. Education will breathe its blessed inspirations into her mind, and when she lives the people will live and the slumbers of Asia will end. The grand histories are teeming in the begun regeneration of the East. The wise men in England and America who began the missions in the East understand the vast bearings of woman's enlightenment on the civilization and salvation of India. They know that if woman is made intelligent, useful, the whole mass of society must be improved. So it must be in any country or age. And the best hopes for this land of ours rest on the culture and development for years to come of the women of the nation. If casting off the belittling and enfeebling ideas of the past—renouncing the tyranny of fashion and the love of pleasure, the desire for admiration and the passion for display, women will try to find out what they are in this busy world for, and what they can do for their own highest good and the best interests of others—let them be thoroughly willing to come under the wise and good law of labor, and qualify themselves in body and mind for an active, earnest life; and soon the whole nation would be conscious of new and mighty upward aspirations and tendencies. In government, in business, and in every line of active life, men would feel that intelligent, thoughtful womanhood, with her clear common sense, her virtuous instincts, and her bravery of purpose, was not only looking on but taking a worthy part in every suitable activity. It has been found that where men and women work side by side in a shop, the influence of each on the other is generally marked and salutary. So will it be in the great world's workshop, when with equal intelligence and capacity women and men work together in the duties of life, owing a common law and inspired by a common aim to help themselves and aid each other.

An efficient member of the Cambridge police force, who hopes he knows his duty, has resolved to remove all the flowers from the Botanical Gardens because he was told that they carried pestilence. If he does so, a lasting stigma will rest upon his name.

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The Board of Public Instruction of the City of New York held its regular meeting last Wednesday, President Smyth in the chair, and Commissioners Brennan, Durves, Wood, Van Vorst, Sands, Jarvis, Ingersoll and Jenkins present, the absentees being Commissioners Lewis, Gross and Fancher.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM SCHOOL TRUSTEES.
The First Ward represents that the heating apparatus of Grammar School No. 29 is entirely insufficient for the building, and asks a new boiler and a thorough repair of the pipes and coils. Referred to the Committee on School-books, Hygienics, &c.

The same ward asks for the same school thorough repainting and repair. Referred to the Committee on Buildings, Repairs and Furniture. And an additional teacher for the Primary Department of the school to enable them to divide the lower class now overcrowded. Referred to the Committee on Teachers, with power.

The Fourth Ward reported Mrs. Catharine Lynch, of Primary School No. 12; Mrs. Margaret Donnegan, of Primary School No. 14, and Mrs. Mary A. Sweeney, of Grammar School No. 1 (Primary Department), as being entitled to the maximum salary. Referred to the Committee on Teachers with power.

The Sixth Ward complains of all its school buildings as very dilapidated and dingy, and press on the Board the immediate necessity of repairs and repainting. Referred to the Committee on Buildings, Repairs, &c.

The Twelfth Ward names Mrs. Harriet J. Snodgrass, of Primary Department of School No. 6; Miss Mary A. Freeman, of Primary Department of No. 39, and Miss Matilda M. Landon, of Female Department of No. 46, as principals entitled to the maximum salary. Referred to the Committee on Teachers with power.

The Fourteenth Ward makes the same recommendation as to Mr. John Boyle, of Grammar School No. 31, and Miss Maria J. Sweeney, of the same school. Referred to the same committee.

The Twenty-second Ward asks the painting of Grammar School No. 58. Referred to the Committee on Buildings, Repairs and Furniture.

The Trustees of the Fourth, Sixth and Fourteenth Wards unite in a request for the modification of the by-law fixing the proportion of teachers to scholars. They say: The bases of attendance previous to the year 1866 were 30 for grammar departments and 45 for primaries, and the records of your department and our own observation for several years previous to that time and subsequent to it clearly show that those averages were barely attainable in our schools, and the rigid application of this by-law, as it now stands, must have the effect of gradually depriving them of the number of teachers necessary for proper discipline and to meet the requirements of an ever-varying course of instruction.

It must be apparent to your Board, as it is to us, that large attendances are the results of location; that some schools can more easily reach double the prescribed standards than others can by any means approach them, and yet that the teachers of the latter have more of the labor and anxiety incident to their profession, and through the manner of children whom they educate confer a greater benefit on society.

In large schools the excess of attendance above the present requirements of the law enables these local boards to employ ample help to conduct them. The absence of teachers does not disturb their routine, for they have substitutes for every occasion, and their principals are never diverted from the discipline, and the apportionment and supervision of their studies. In our schools it is not so. Through the lack of a few pupils yearly they are restricted in their essential help; their principals are almost continually compelled to forego the good influence expected from their positions to tend the classes of absent teachers, while those teachers who are present at duty are left to their own resources, both in matters of discipline and instruction. Through the teachers in general have a conscientious regard for their calling, there are still very few of them whose records will not show occasional absences; and there is no class teacher who, under your present law on discipline, can manage two classes of different grades during the absence of others, and there is no principal who can do it and attend to the records and reports, and at

the same time govern the school in conformity with your present purpose.

For these and other reasons they ask a return for their wards to the basis prior to 1866, and also request some provision by which the principals can obtain immediate substitutes for absent teachers. They add: "The attendances of our schools are of necessity periodic. They are generally large through the winter and spring months, and it often happens that the application of this law leaves them without an effective corps of teachers to take such an advantage at those times as will give them a proper standing before your board for the year succeeding. Your new Training School, it is hoped, will in the course of time supply this need; but in the meantime some adequate remedy is of pressing necessity. It is not for us to say whether this is to be had gratuitously or by compensation—we but represent an existing evil and look to you for a speedy corrective. A well-timed liberality is often the best economy, and we cannot see any object that ought to claim a more liberal consideration than the proper culture of the bright though wayward children over whom you and we are for the time being the public guardians."

Referred to the Committee on By-Laws.

CITY SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Honorable the Board of Public Instruction:

GENTLEMEN—In accordance with the requirements of law, I have the honor respectfully to report, that during the month of April last the following schools have been visited and examined by the Assistant Superintendents, viz., Grammar Schools Nos. 3, 4, 7, 16, 23, 24, 34 and 41, and Primary Schools Nos. 2, 7, 8, 10, 13, 18, 20, 24, in all 27 departments of schools. The number of classes examined is 331, of which the instruction was found to have been excellent in 130, good in 96, fair in 12, and indifferent in 8. The discipline in seven of these classes seemed to be quite imperfect, in all the others it was good or excellent. The proportion of deficient classes was the same as found during the previous month, namely, six and one half per cent. In some of these classes a satisfactory reason was presented for the deficiency, shown; in only four out of the whole number was the result unsatisfactory at the previous examination. Unless there is immediate and decided improvement in these classes, it will become my duty to present the names of these teachers to your Board for removal, according to section 12 of the school law. In all the schools except one (Primary Department Grammar School No. 24) the general management is reported as commendable.

In addition to the above examination the undersigned has personally visited and inspected the following schools viz.: Grammar Schools Nos. 1, 3, 7, 20, 22, 23, 24, 34, 40, 41, 44, and Primary Schools Nos. 3, 7, 8, 12, 13 and 31, in all 36 departments or schools. The order, discipline and instruction in these schools appeared to be generally of a very satisfactory character.

By the returns submitted to me from the various schools it appears that the aggregate number of pupils on register at the close of the month was 98,097, and the average attendance of pupils during the month was 98,044, which is 1,577 in excess of the attendance during the corresponding month last year. The number of pupils promoted from the primary to the grammar schools during the month was 1,071. Only three pupils are reported as having been suspended during the month.

Herewith I append the schedules of licensed teachers, etc., as required by the By-laws of the Board.

Respectfully submitted,
HENRY KIDDER, City Supt.

The report was ordered to be printed in full in the minutes and placed on file.

MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATIONS.
Comptroller Green's communication showing that the Board had drawn the whole amount (\$908,700) appropriated to them for the first four months of the year was ordered to be printed in full in the minutes and placed on file.

The carpenters in the repair shop request to be placed on the same footing as the men in other shops as regards the hours of labor, "it being a law as well as an established fact." Read for information and referred to the Committee on By-Laws.

M. H. A. Savage, teacher of a Freedman's school at Pulaski, Tennessee, and the trustees of the Wayside Industrial Home, each request donations of old

books, charts, maps, &c., for their schools. Referred to the Committee on Supplies.

The Union Lightning Rod Company's communication as to their rods was referred to the Committee on Buildings.

Commissioner JARVIS under this head called the attention of the Board to chapter 884 of the laws of the last session of the Legislature giving to the Board so much of the land, which was acquired by the city for a police court house under chapter 410 of the laws of 1870, as should be deemed by the Department of Public Instruction necessary as a site for buildings for public school purposes, and offered in connection with it the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Committee on Sites and New Schools with the Finance Committee take the necessary measures on the part of the Board to comply with the act of the Legislature of the State of New York, entitled 'An act in relation to certain lands in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York belonging to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of said city,' passed May 7, 1872."

The resolution was adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

Commissioner JARVIS also offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the clerk of this department be and he is hereby empowered to change the hour of opening his office from 8 o'clock a. m. (as provided by Article VII, § 21 of By-laws) to 9 o'clock a. m. whenever and for such period as in his judgment the duties of the department will permit such change, the clerk to report any action by him in respect thereto to the Finance Committee." The resolution was adopted.

Commissioner JARVIS also offered the following preamble and resolution:

"Whereas, The new school building now in course of erection on Fifth street, Seventeenth Ward, for Grammar School No. 25, is nearly completed, and will be ready for use after the summer vacation; and

"Whereas, The lease of premises now used by Primary School No. 23 in Eleventh street, Seventeenth Ward, will terminate on the 30th day of June next;

"Resolved, That the Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward be and they are hereby directed to transfer Primary School No. 23, with all the employees therein, to the new school building in Fifth street, said employees to hold the respective positions they now have, as soon as the Superintendent of Buildings shall certify that the said new building is in proper condition for use." The resolution was adopted.

Commissioner SANDS said that since their last meeting he had heard with very great regret of the death of George T. Trimble, and in view of the loss they in common with all the community felt, he offered the following preamble and resolutions:

"A useful and honorable life, extending over a period of 70 years, was closed on the 16th day of May, 1872, by the death of George T. Trimble, long and favorably known as one of our most upright, conscientious and serviceable citizens."

Few men in our day have done more in a quiet and unpretentious manner to establish and develop that system of free education which has become the pride of our own and the wonder of other countries, than the late Mr. Trimble.

From 1818 to 1853 he took an active interest in our public schools. His affluent means, acquired through an industrious and successful mercantile pursuit, enabled him to devote a number of hours daily to the personal supervision of the public institutions of learning in this city. He held several important trusts under the Public School Society, the precursor of our present system, being one of its Trustees from 1818 to 1820, its Treasurer from 1820 to 1830, its Vice-President from 1846 to 1847, and its President from the latter date until the establishment of the Board of Education in 1853.

In each of these capacities he answered the full demands of public duty, and by severe and exact justice won for himself the respect and confidence of the community in whose service his best years and talents were spent.

All that is mortal of George T. Trimble is to-day entombed beyond the sound of human praise, but his name and fame shall live while our public schools with unconditional liberality confer the benefits of free knowledge upon all who desire to partake of their inestimable advantages.

It is becoming that this Board should take proper notice of the sad event which deprived our system of one of its best friends, if not its founder, and society of one of its most charitable, humane and dignified members. With this record the following resolutions are submitted for consideration:

"Resolved, That in the death of Geo. T. Trimble New York city has lost one of its most valued and worthy citizens, who, having filled the measure of his usefulness, has gone we trust to meet that reward which this world can neither give nor take away."

"Resolved, That as a husband, father, friend, public benefactor, and exemplary Christian, Geo. T. Trimble deserves to be remembered with feelings of affection, and we hereby tender our warmest sympathies to his bereaved family, to whom he has transmitted an unsullied character and stainless public reputation."

"Resolved, That the foregoing statement and these resolutions be a part of the printed minutes of this meeting, and that a copy of this official record be sent to the widow of the deceased gentleman here named."

The preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Commissioner JARVIS offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on the Course of Studies, &c., to inquire into and report upon the expediency of establishing series of medals for award by this Department to the Grammar and Primary Schools under the control of this Board." Adopted.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Commissioner VAN VORST, from the Committee on Supplies, reported that they had received one bid for the coal and two for the wood to be supplied to the schools and J. T. Barnard & Son's being the lowest bidders had awarded the contracts to them at the following figures:

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| 5,500 tons furnace coal at..... | \$5 50 per ton. |
| 1,300 " stove " | 6 85 " |
| 1,000 " egg " | 6 55 " |
| 300 " nut " | 6 38 " |
| 3,000 cords best quality oak wood, \$10 00 per cord. | |
| Sawing per cut per load..... | 10 " |
| Splitting " | 10 " |
| 1,000 cords best quality pine wood, 11 " | |
| Sawing per cut per load..... | 10 " |
| Splitting " | 9 " |

And recommended a resolution authorizing the committee to make the contract at these rates, with the usual provisions.

Commissioner VAN VORST obtaining unanimous consent that the rules be suspended, the resolution was at once adopted.

Commissioner WOOD presented a report from the Normal College on the following letter from J. Grenville Kane, one of the Commissioners of the Department of Docks.

NEW YORK, May 17, 1872.

To the Committee on Normal College, &c., of the Board of Public Instruction:

GENTLEMEN—I propose, with your sanction, to give the sum of \$60 per annum, commencing with this year, to be invested in the purchase of a gold medal, to be known as the "Kane Medal for Natural Science," and to be awarded by you to the most proficient student of the Normal College in that department of education.

On receiving an intimation of your acceptance of my offer I will forward you my check for the above sum. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. GRENVILLE KANE.

The report also submits their answer accepting the offer and adds:

"The committee, however, cannot allow this opportunity to pass without expressing for themselves and for a thousand female students of the college their sincerest thanks for this becoming act on the part of one of our most respected and honored citizens."

Commissioner JARVIS offered the following resolutions:

"Whereas, Commissioner J. Grenville Kane, of the Department of Docks, has seen fit to establish the 'Kane Medal for Natural Science,' to be awarded to the most proficient scholar in that branch of study in the Normal College, thereby showing an active and practical desire to encourage our system of public education;

"Resolved, That this Department hereby acknowledges with earnest thanks this generous act on the part of Commissioner J. Grenville Kane, and that the correspondence and report of the Normal College Committee on this subject be entered in full on the minutes of this Board."

"Resolved, further, that a copy of the official record in this matter be sent to Commissioner J. Grenville Kane, with the hope that he may long be spared to witness the good results which must ensue from his becoming liberality."

The rules being suspended the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Commissioner INGERSOLL, from the Committee on Buildings, Repairs and Furniture, submitted a report sustaining the Finance Committee in refusing to adopt the recommendation of the Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, to furnish the New Grammar School Building No. 59 with "Peard's Patent" Furniture at \$12,443, when Mr. Johnson offered to supply furniture of another pattern at \$10,000, not seeing sufficient superiority in the Peard's Patent Furniture to warrant the difference in price, and seeing some points of superiority in the Johnson furniture. This committee also sustains the Finance Committee in its view of its power to select the lower bid and recommend a resolution confirming the action of the Finance Committee.

Commissioner INGERSOLL asked unanimous consent to the immediate passage of this resolution, but, Commissioner BRENNAN objecting, it was laid over under the rule.

Commissioner JARVIS, from the Committee on By-Laws, reported, in order to meet Commissioner Wood's suggestion, that the number constituting a quorum of a committee should be lessened, an amendment to section 16 of article 5 of the by-laws, making the president a member of each committee *ex officio*, and one member of a committee of three, or two members of a committee of five, with the president, a quorum. Laid over under the rule.

Commissioner JARVIS from the same Committee reported in favor of granting to the New York Teachers' Association the use of the lecture room of the hall of the Board for the meetings of their Executive Committee. Laid over under the rule.

Commissioner JARVIS from the same Committee reported in favor of paying Misses White and Schofield, Principal and Vice-Principal in G. S. No. 8, the same salary as paid them in 1871. Laid over under the rule.

Commissioner JARVIS from the same Committee, reported against paying Chas. F. Olney, Vice-Principal of Grammar School No. 36, the salary allowed the teachers conducting the music, it being contrary to the by-laws. Laid over under the rule.

For the same reason he reported from the same committee adversely to the pay-

ment of the Principal of Primary School No. 40 the maximum salary. Laid over under the rule.

Commissioner JARVIS, from the same committee, reported a resolution to send back to the Trustees of the Seventh Ward a request to pay a salary to Miss Julia L. Lennon, the application being informal and without any statement of the facts of the case. Laid over under the rule.

Commissioner JARVIS, from the same committee, recommended the adoption of Commissioner Wood's amendment to section 97, substituting for the words "month of June, 1872," the words "further orders of the Board of Public Instruction." This amendment, which continues the Saturday sessions of the Normal College until discontinued by order, was, unanimous consent being asked and obtained, passed immediately.

Commissioner SANDS, from the Auditing Committee, reported in favor of paying several bills, amounting in the aggregate to \$2,379.81, and unanimous consent being obtained they were ordered to be paid.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The following resolution having been provided for by Commissioner JARVIS's previous resolution as to the hours of the clerks, was laid on the table:

"Resolved, That the Committee on By-Laws, Printing, Elections and Qualifications be requested to report to this Board what changes it is expedient should be made in section 18, article 7, of the By-Laws of this Board."

The following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the application of the Trustees of the Tenth Ward, for the payment of the salary of Miss Mary Combe, for the month of March be denied."

The following resolution was lost:

"Resolved, That the Committee on Teachers be relieved from further duty relative to the salary of the Principal of Grammar School No. 9, and that the same be referred to the Committee on By-Laws, Printing, Elections, and Qualifications."

The matter therefore goes back to the Committee on Teachers.

The following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That the absence, from the 1st to the 18th day of February, 1872, of Louis Kiesewetter, formerly a German teacher in Grammar School No. 18, in the Nineteenth Ward, be excused; and that the President and Clerk be authorized to sign a warrant in favor of Louis Kiesewetter, for the sum of \$36.26, being the amount due him from the 1st to the 18th day of February, 1872, and that said amount be paid to Eugene J. Bodé, his executor."

"Resolved, That the salary of Miss Mary A. Phillips, General Assistant in Primary Department of Grammar School No. 18, for the months of October, November and December, 1871, and January, 1872, be allowed and ordered to be paid."

"Resolved, That the President and Clerk be authorized to pay to J. B. Skinner the sum of \$318.38, deducted from his salary by the trustees of the Twenty-first Ward for the months of October and November, 1871."

"Resolved, That the bill of Robert Ennever, for gas fitting and gas fixtures, supplied for the Female Evening School held in School No. 17, in the Twenty-second ward, in September and October, 1871, amounting to the sum of \$273.75, be approved for payment."

"Resolved, That the Trustees of the Ninth Ward be authorized to advertise for estimates and proposals for the necessary heating of Grammar School building No. 3, corner of Grove and Hudson streets, according to plans and specifications to be prepared by the Superintendent of Buildings, and approved by the Committee on Course of Studies, School-Books and Hygienics, and the Trustees of the Ninth Ward."

"Resolved, That the sum of \$9,345 be appropriated for the purpose of furnishing the new school building, No. 25, now being erected in Fifth street, in the Seventeenth Ward, with the furniture proposed to be supplied by Nathaniel Johnson, and known as the 'No plus ultra,' but no part to be paid until the school officers of said ward or the Finance Committee of this board shall have duly filed the contract, together with such security as shall be satisfactory to the committee for the faithful performance of said contract, and against the lien law, nor until said contract shall have been approved by said committee, as to the form, and the amount and time of payment of the installments—the work to be done under the direction of the Superintendent of School Buildings and the school officers of said ward, and no payment to be made except upon the certificate of said Superintendent that the work has been done in a satisfactory manner."

The Board then adjourned.

DINNERS AT POMPEII.—The Pompeian dinners, according to the "Food Journal," usually comprised three courses. The first consisted of eggs, olives, oysters, salad, pickles, etc.; the second of made dishes, fish and roasts; the third of pastry, confectionery and fruits. From a painting discovered at Pompeii we have the representation of a large feast in those days. An immense dish containing four peacocks stood in the centre of the table, surrounded by lobsters, one holding a blue egg in its claws, another a stuffed rat, another an oyster, and the fourth a basketful of grasshoppers. At the bottom of the table were four dishes of fish, and above them partridges, hares and squirrels, each holding its head between its paws. This was all encircled by a sort of German sausage, apparently, and then came a row of yolks of eggs, a row of peaches, melons and cherries, and lastly a row of vegetables of different sorts.

NEW YORK SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION—ANNUAL MEETING.

This organization met on Monday afternoon at Grammar School No. 47, East Twelfth street, to elect a presiding officer, Mr. F. J. Haggerty in the chair. Owing to the storm the attendance was limited, but the ladies, braver than the sterner sex, being in the majority. The first difficulty arose in the middle of the roll-call, which should have been called by Mr. Hendrickson, the Secretary, but who permitted a lady to do so, as it had been written by her, and she could read her own writing quicker than Mr. H. could. This matter was settled by Mr. Hendrickson finishing the roll-call in the tone of voice generally used to the gallery children in our large primary schools, which created considerable merriment. Mr. Casey offered a motion that the by-laws and the new constitution of this association be adopted. The details having already been published in the NEW YORK SCHOOL JOURNAL, Mr. Casey moved that it be adopted as a whole.

Mr. Hawley objected, unless it was read by sections.

Mr. Myers moved that it be laid on the table until after the election.

War clouds loomed up at this juncture. Mr. Griffin opened with an opposition to this motion, and entered in a discussion in reference to parliamentary tactics, following it up by questions of information, "Can I have the floor, Mr. Chairman?" etc., and was forced to end his remarks by being called to order.

The motion to lay on the table was carried.

One of the members rose and stated that the roll of membership was very imperfect, as teachers from the Sixteenth, Nineteenth and other wards, who had paid their fees, had not heard their names called; and it was found after inspecting the roll that the names of the teachers of the Nineteenth Ward were not entered, although the ward itself was. This being the case, the member objected to the election being held.

A motion to adjourn, subject to the call of the Executive Committee, was offered by Mr. Mitchell, a gentleman bearing a strong resemblance to Superintendent Kelso. The meeting then broke up in disorder.

Subsequently a member arose and moved that the business proceed by the election of President.

Mr. Smeaton, in his usual placid manner, moved that a division of the house be called in reference to adjourning, but the motion to adjourn was over-ruled by a two-thirds vote.

Mr. Mitchell then moved that an informal ballot be taken for President, and that the wards be called alternately, which was not seconded. A discussion ensued relative to the entering of all the motions that were made during the confusion on the minute book by the secretary, who responded by saying he could not enter all of the motions, counter-motions and resolutions that were offered during the Pandemonium.

The Chair rapped the secretary to order.

One lady member tried to offer a motion, but found it utterly impossible.

The President then appointed as tellers Messrs. McMullin, Casey, Walsh, and Hopper. During the appointing of these gentlemen, some five or six motions to adjourn were offered, but were hissed down. The excitement was now at fever heat. Motions, laughter, applause, and hisses greeted the ear, and about seventy of the female teachers withdrew to the back of the hall. The President, amid the excitement, left the chair and made an appeal to the Association to sustain him in adjourning the meeting. Miss Amelia Williams was then placed in the chair, and by her firm and dignified manner partly restored order; but after a reign of thirty minutes she resigned in favor of Mr. Hendrickson, the secretary. Owing to the absence of the Vice-President, it fell to the lot of the secretary to occupy the chair.

On taking the chair, Mr. Hendrickson stated that according to the Constitution, the election must be held this day.

The late President, Mr. Haggerty, now stepped from the back of the room and stated that he felt that the majority wanted the meeting adjourned. (Cries of "No, no, no.")

On being requested to come back to the chair by Mr. Mitchell and others he refused. Mr. Mitchell stated that the odium should fall on Mr. Haggerty if he did not take the chair.

Mr. Haggerty maintained that his ruling was correct as to the adjournment, and stated that the whole city of New York could not put him in the chair again.

This announcement received loud applause from the female teachers in the back part of the room.

After several ineffectual attempts to restore harmony and proceed with the election, the meeting was adjourned for one week.

THE SCOTCH EDUCATION BILL.

The mail files, lately to hand, help us to understand the nature of the debate suffered by the Gladstone Ministry on the recent division regarding an amendment to the Scotch Education bill. As has already been explained in these columns, that bill as introduced by the Lord Advocate, left the question of religious teaching in the public schools to be decided by the local boards. That is to say, if a majority of the school managers elected by the ratepayers, was in favor of making lessons from the Bible and the Shorter Catechism, form part of the ordinary course of tuition, that should be accepted as the final decision of the question. The principle on which such a compromise was based was obvious-

ly that the people who had to pay for the support of the public schools had the best right to decide whether they were willing to pay for religious teaching or not. A conscience clause was, however, introduced into the bill, permitting parents who objected to the children being taught from the Bible or the Shorter Catechism to secure the absence of such children during the hours devoted to this kind of teaching. There can be no doubt that three-fourths of the Scottish people accepted this settlement of the difficulty as a perfectly satisfactory one. The religious problem in education had never excited very grave dissensions in Scotland, and it was exceedingly likely that the new school boards would, almost without exception, leave undisturbed the unsectarian teaching at present derived from the Bible and the Shorter Catechism.

Mr. Gordon, the ex-Tory Lord Advocate, thought, however, that this would be altogether too loose a way in which to dispose of the question. It was substantially the same way which had been incorporated with the English Education bill, and the great majority of Scottish members were known, like the bulk of the constituencies, to be united in favor of the government proposal. But Mr. Gordon had promised to his constituents, in 1869, that he would accept no educational measure as satisfactory which did not acknowledge religious instruction as part of a national system, and he felt bound to redeem his pledge, even under the very obvious risk of defeating for the session, the attempt to pass a comprehensive measure providing for the educational wants of Scotland. The Lord Advocate and those who voted with him, including three quarters of the Scottish members of the House, were quite content to leave the question of the religious element where it was—"with the pious religious feeling of the people themselves." Mr. Gordon and his Conservative supporters were unable to see that the question could be safely left there, and as the Imperial Treasury was to bear part of the cost of maintaining the public schools, he held that the Imperial Parliament could with perfect justice prescribe that, whatever might be the opinion of the local boards, the Scriptures and Westminster Confession must form part of the teaching in Scottish schools.

The consequence of the debate was the leaving of the Government in a minority of six and the incorporation of Mr. Gordon's resolution into the bill. It is impossible to resist the justice of the criticisms very generally made upon Mr. Gordon's victory, that it was a mere partisan device for increasing the growing weakness of the Government. As the *Spectator* remarks, nothing could be more "bizarre" than the vote of a great Episcopalian party for enforcing the teaching of the Shorter Catechism. Mr. Gordon's victory was elaborate trifling, for it did not and could not mean what it said; and if carried out in practice, it would come to mean just the opposite of what it said—to bring religion into discredit in Scotland, instead of raising it higher in the esteem of the people.—*Scottish-American Journal*.

GERMAN UNIVERSITIES SINCE THE WAR.

The German universities did not fully present their usual appearance since the war, until the opening of the winter term for 1871-72. It is a remarkable fact that with the exception of those who chose to abide by the army, either as officers or surgeons, nearly all students have returned to study, spite of lost time, and the necessity in many cases of beginning again as freshmen. The military aspect of social life has disappeared, even medals and honors have given place to literary badges. The names of students who fell in battle are inscribed on the walls of their own university, and the late war, with all its terribly exciting scenes, has become a past history.

Two things are noticeable in the renewal of student-life. One, that there is a large increase of names for practical studies, what would be called in America the scientific or mathematical course, in distinction from the classical, showing that the German idealistic school of philosophy, is giving way to the realities and facts of every-day life. Another pertains to the choice of universities. It might be supposed that Berlin would take precedence as a seat of learning, but it is not the case, Leipzig now taking the lead. Berlin, Bonn and Heidelberg fall behind their former prestige, though each from different causes: as, for instance, Heidelberg suffers from want of a garrison where students may secure the one year's military training required of them by government. As a general rule, however, there is a decided preference for places where exorbitant rates of living, high rent, luxurious customs and immense distances can be avoided.

Small cities are preferred where moderate prices prevail, and university-life naturally controls and affects the entire place, overruling society customs and usages, as in Halle and Göttingen.

The cause of learning is now rapidly advancing after the temporary check caused by the general enrolment of students in the military force. It may be that even as a consequence of the stir and noise of war, a more natural and healthy atmosphere may surround the German universities.—*Christian Weekly*.

Great talent for conversation should be accompanied with great politeness. He who eclipses others owes them great civilities; and whatever mistaken vanity may tell us, it is better to please in conversation than to shine in it.

Boys' and Girls' Department.

A MAN'S FIGHT WITH A SNOW-STORM.

On the 23d of January last, out West, in Northern Colorado, near the hamlet called Greeley, Jeremiah Fisk, a teamster, had a terrible fight for his life with a terrible snow-storm.

Not one man in a thousand would have battled so long and so gallantly; and if his enemy had been an armed foe or a savage beast instead of a merciless cloud of cold, white powder, his name would have been ranked among those of the most famous frontier men of our times. For one, I think he should be honored for the pluck with which he fought against the fiercest storm that ever swept over Northern Colorado.

Snow carpeted the prairies everywhere. The weather was not very cold. The mountains loomed up majestically through the clear winter atmosphere. Mr. Fisk had come from the coal mines, fourteen miles from Greeley, and was in sight of the hamlet about four o'clock in the afternoon.

Just then he heard a sound like the roar of a great waterfall. He turned and gazed toward the mountains. They looked as calm and majestic as when he saw them by the clear light of daybreak. But where the Black Hills stand he saw a sight which struck terror to his heart. It seemed like a vast white wall coming swiftly toward him, and he howled and raged around the driver and his horses as if exulting over their inextricable calamity.

Fisk tried to urge his horses forward. Then he tried to lead them. Then he unhitched them, and tried to mount the stronger of the two. But all in vain. The pitiless storm was too much for him. He found that he needed all his strength to keep his buffalo robe around his neck and shoulders, now his only chance for saving his own life.

He left the horses to their fate, and started to see if he could walk to the hamlet. He remembered that the wind swept in the direction of his home, and guided by this faithful compass, he moved onward. The darkness seemed to become more dense, and the cold increased. The wind was a hurricane. Time and again it blew him, as if in savage sport, into deep and dangerous drifts; it assailed him on every side, and it stole into every part of his clothing not covered by his buffalo robe.

Four hours passed in this fierce fight between the man and the storm. Death lurked in every snow-drift; death howled in every icy blast. His clothes were frozen, his eyelids were frozen, but still he struggled bravely against the storm. He knew that he was not far from houses with doors that would have swung open with hospitable alacrity to welcome him; but the darkness became a shroud, and no voice of man could pierce through the tumult of sound which the storm created.

Once he stumbled down a bank. He found afterward that he had crossed the little river that runs past the hamlet.

His strength began to give out. It was idle longer to resist the storm, but it was certain death to surrender to it. He staggered on for another hour, and then he could move no more. A wife and three little ones were only a few miles from him. No efforts of his would enable him to reach them. He felt that he must yield at last.

He grew dizzy. His thoughts were bewildered. There was only one hope left—that he should dig, dig, dig, into the deepest snow-drift, until he reached the frozen ground, and then cover himself with his robe, fight the cold all night, and (if he kept himself awake) crawl out of his white tomb at daybreak, and renew his struggle for life.

The pluck of the man enabled him to work until he reached the ground at the bottom of a drift. Then, covering himself with his buffalo, he waited for the storm to bury him in its snowy folds. In an hour he was sheltered by a snow roof eighteen inches thick.

The severest test of his courage had now come. Benumbed and worn out, he knew that if he yielded to his desire to sleep for a single second, the morning would find him a frozen corpse. So, all night long he fought with sleep as before he had fought with the storm. "Burning pains," he said, "shot through his swollen limbs, and his legs cramped as if on the rack, and finally he felt something like needles pricking in his boots. Then he knew that his feet were freezing!"

Did he give up now? Not he. He had fought during slow hours of agony, wrestling with death, and having done this he resolved to hold out as long as a breath of life was left in his body. He kept his muscles moving long after his toes were frozen stiff.

And now came the victory over death by this hero of the plains. I shall let his own friend tell it in his own simple words:

"Hour after hour this man from the Green Mountains fought with death, while snowy billows were rolling over his head.

At daylight he crawled out. Houses were near. Then he staggered and fell, got up again, and dragged his frozen limbs toward the limits of the town. After walking an hour he reached Cooper's Ranch, the summer residence of the town clerk of Greeley, and pushed in the back door.

"Another hour was consumed in making a fire. Some matches, a piece of candle and an old brocade were found. Then he melted snow in a pail and thawed his frozen feet. He also found dry clothing and a pair of cavalry boots.

"Although completely exhausted, he started for Greeley, a distance of two miles. The mercury was eighteen degrees below zero, and it took him an hour to walk a single mile. Often he thought he should fall to the ground. The houses seemed to spin around as he passed them, and familiar streets, in which he had seen children playing the day before, were but the landmarks of a dream.

"At last he reached his father's gate and staggered to the door. Then there was a rush and a scream, and the next instant a livid and bloated face was lying on a woman's breast."

CHATS WITH YOUNG FOLKS.

CONDUCTED BY L. NATHANIEL HERRSHFIELD.

We would like more of the young folks to contribute to this department than at present do. We shall take pleasure in inserting all puzzles, short essays, poetry, &c., which may be sent to us, and which may merit publication. We shall also in all cases give credit, as soon as possible, to persons sending answers to puzzles, &c.

We must do Miss Jemima Schofield the credit to say that she is unusually successful as an unraveler of puzzles; our GYMNASTICS have no terrors for her at all. We have received from her answers to almost all the puzzles in JOURNAL No. 68, only three of the anagrams having proved too difficult, we suppose, for her.

"Annie," of G. S., No. 45, sends us a neat solution to the arithmetical puzzle in No. 69 of the JOURNAL, and we are happy to inform her that her answer is correct.

GYMNASTICS FOR THE BRAIN.

NO. 1.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A son having asked his father's age received the following reply: "My age is to yours as ten is to three, and the difference between the sum of our ages and the difference of our ages is thirty." Required the ages of the father and son.

NO. 2.—CHARADE.

My first by my second is often belied, And slanting by my hand propped lies; My third is by my second guided, My whole by you must be decided.

NO. 3.—SQUARE WORD.

Five by five will form a square, To rightly build it now prepare. For first write down a noted bird, Of it I think you must have heard; My second brings to sight A bird that's of speedy flight; My third purports to turn away; My fourth denotes authority; My last to pierce or enol.

To find me out read my whole, Downwards or across you'll say I am the same either way.

NO. 4.—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 22 letters. My 7, 12, 19, 15, 17, 5, 8, all persons are possessed of. My 22, 14, 16, is a relation. My 4, 19, 21, 3, is frequently used as a substitute for coal. My 2, 6, 20, 18 is a part of the whole. My 9, 10, 11, 1, 13, is ingenious. My whole I take great interest in.

NO. 5.—PUZZLE.

If 57 you rightly place, Two-thirds of one, also, A popular musical instrument The name of it will show.

NO. 6.—LOGOGRIPH.

Five letters compose me; there's really no knowing How much of your comfort to me you are owing. Behold me, and lo! the result of that course I'm now representing a wagon and horses. Now cut off my tail, and you'll find yourself able To place me in this shape, at eve, on your table.

NO. 7.—HIDDEN CITIES.

1. It is true that "still waters run deep."

2. Have you dispatched Lewis to Newburgh, as I directed you?

3. O ma! Harry is going away.

Answers to puzzles, etc., in JOURNAL No. 69:

No. 1.—Bar-gain.

No. 2.—Truth is a heavenly principle—a light

Whose beams ever guide the willing right;

A fixed star—a spotless central sun

In the mind's heaven—unchangeable and one.

No. 3.—15 apples.

No. 4.—HORN OHO NOTE

No. 5.—Conscience.

No. 6.—Descent.

Somebody has written a book entitled, "What shall my son be?" Upon which another rudely remarked, "If the boy is as

bad as the book, the chances are that he will be hanged."

"Boys will be boys" is nonsense. Boys will be men if they live long enough.

Who is the oldest light-house keeper in creation? The man in the moon.

The Roll of Merit.

By a resolution of the Board of Education, passed April 19, 1871, this paper is especially designated to give monthly, under the above title, the name and residence of the best pupil in each class in every school in the City of New York, the information being furnished us through the Clerk of the Board by the several Principals. The official character thus given to the list makes it to all whose names appear therein an imperishable certificate, fairly and honorably earned, not on of good deportment, but of intelligence and the faithful discharge of duty. The last Roll stands as follows:

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 5.

MALE DEPARTMENT.
Class 1. George Zane, 325 Broadway at 1st St.
1. Daniel Sullivan, 125 Sullivan St.
2. John Ferguson, 125 Sullivan St.
3. John Duffin, 125 Sullivan St.
4. Ferdinand Petrie, 125 Sullivan St.
5. John O'Brien, 125 Sullivan St.
6. John Doyle, 125 Sullivan St.
7. John Harvey, 125 Sullivan St.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 24.

MALE DEPARTMENT.
Class 1. Frank Snyder, 3rd Canon at 1st St.
1. Morris Goldstein, 512 Grand at 1st St.
2. John Hayes, 207 Broome at 1st St.
3. Charles H. O'Brien, 51 Canon at 1st St.
4. Oliver J. Kerr, 249 Delancey at 1st St.
5. Hervey Irwin, 150 Broome at 1st St.
6. Charles H. Dunning, 238 Henry at 1st St.
7. Martin Levy, 51 Canon at 1st St.
8. Robert White, 245 Delancey at 1st St.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 25.

MALE DEPARTMENT.
Class A. David M. Hunter, Madison ave, bet. 82d and 84th Sts.
1. Henry Hensler, 125 Broome at 1st St.
2. Frank L. Crawford, 305 W 11th at 1st St.
3. John C. Kennedy, 308 W 10th at 1st St.
4. John C. Kennedy, 308 W 10th at 1st St.
5. John C. Kennedy, 308 W 10th at 1st St.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 26.

MALE DEPARTMENT.
Class A. David M. Hunter, Madison ave, bet. 82d and 84th Sts.
1. Henry Hensler, 125 Broome at 1st St.
2. Frank L. Crawford, 305 W 11th at 1st St.
3. John C. Kennedy, 308 W 10th at 1st St.
4. John C. Kennedy, 308 W 10th at 1st St.
5. John C. Kennedy, 308 W 10th at 1st St.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 27.

MALE DEPARTMENT.
Class 1. Bernard Schuch, 325 E 11th at 1st St.
1. Henry Hensler, 125 Broome at 1st St.
2. Frank L. Crawford, 305 W 11th at 1st St.
3. John C. Kennedy, 308 W 10th at 1st St.
4. John C. Kennedy, 308 W 10th at 1st St.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 28.

MALE DEPARTMENT.
Class 1. Bernard Schuch, 325 E 11th at 1st St.
1. Henry Hensler, 125 Broome at 1st St.
2. Frank L. Crawford, 305 W 11th at 1st St.
3. John C. Kennedy, 308 W 10th at 1st St.
4. John C. Kennedy, 308 W 10th at 1st St.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 29.

MALE DEPARTMENT.
Class 1. Bernard Schuch, 325 E 11th at 1st St.
1. Henry Hensler, 125 Broome at 1st St.
2. Frank L. Crawford, 305 W 11th at 1st St.
3. John C. Kennedy, 308 W 10th at 1st St.
4. John C. Kennedy, 308 W 10th at 1st St.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 30.

MALE DEPARTMENT.
Class 1. Bernard Schuch, 325 E 11th at 1st St.
1. Henry Hensler, 125 Broome at 1st St.
2. Frank L. Crawford, 305 W 11th at 1st St.
3. John C. Kennedy, 308 W 10th at 1st St.
4. John C. Kennedy, 308 W 10th at 1st St.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 31.

MALE DEPARTMENT.
Class 1. Bernard Schuch, 325 E 11th at 1st St.
1. Henry Hensler, 125 Broome at 1st St.
2. Frank L. Crawford, 305 W 11th at 1st St.
3. John C. Kennedy, 308 W 10th at 1st St.
4. John C. Kennedy, 308 W 10th at 1st St.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 32.

MALE DEPARTMENT.
Class 1. Bernard Schuch, 325 E 11th at 1st St.
1. Henry Hensler, 125 Broome at 1st St.
2. Frank L. Crawford, 305 W 11th at 1st St.
3. John C. Kennedy, 308 W 10th at 1st St.
4. John C. Kennedy, 308 W 10th at 1st St.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 33.

MALE DEPARTMENT.
Class 1. Bernard Schuch, 325 E 11th at 1st St.
1. Henry Hensler, 125 Broome at 1st St.
2. Frank L. Crawford, 305 W 11th at 1st St.
3. John C. Kennedy, 308 W 10th at 1st St.
4. John C. Kennedy, 308 W 10th at 1st St.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 34.

MALE DEPARTMENT.
Class 1. Bernard Schuch, 325 E 11th at 1st St.
1. Henry Hensler, 125 Broome at 1st St.
2. Frank L. Crawford, 305 W 11th at 1st St.
3. John C. Kennedy, 308 W 10th at 1st St.
4. John C. Kennedy, 308 W 10th at 1st St.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 35.

MALE DEPARTMENT.
Class 1. Bernard Schuch, 325 E 11th at 1st St.
1. Henry Hensler, 125 Broome at 1st St.
2. Frank L. Crawford, 305 W 11th at 1st St.
3. John C. Kennedy, 308 W 10th at 1st St.
4. John C. Kennedy, 308 W 10th at 1st St.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 36.

MALE DEPARTMENT.
Class 1. Bernard Schuch, 325 E 11th at 1st St.
1. Henry Hensler, 125 Broome at 1st St.
2. Frank L. Crawford, 305 W 11th at 1st St.
3. John C. Kennedy, 308 W 10th at 1st St.
4. John C. Kennedy, 308 W 10th at 1st St.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 37.

MALE DEPARTMENT.
Class 1. Bernard Schuch, 325 E 11th at 1st St.
1. Henry Hensler, 125 Broome at 1st St.
2. Frank L. Crawford, 305 W 11th at 1st St.
3. John C. Kennedy, 308 W 10th at 1st St.
4. John C. Kennedy, 308 W 10th at 1st St.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 38.

MALE DEPARTMENT.
Class 1. Bernard Schuch, 325 E 11th at 1st St.
1. Henry Hensler, 125 Broome at 1st St.
2. Frank L. Crawford, 305 W 11th at 1st St.
3. John C. Kennedy, 308 W 10th at 1st St.
4. John C. Kennedy, 308 W 10th at 1st St.

4. Thomas Henry, 36 Thompson at 1st St.
5. Richard Taylor, 325 Broome at 1st St.
6. Theodore Broome, 187 Varick at 1st St.
7. Henry Myer, 31 Duane at 1st St.
8. Edward Hensler, 125 Sullivan at 1st St.
9. George Shimer, 181 Sullivan at 1st St.
10. George Plunkett, 41 Newark at 1st St.
11. Patrick Gray, 7 Clark at 1st St.

MALE DEPARTMENT.
Class 1. Mary A. Foster, 50 Vandam at 1st St.
1. Fannie Katsenelson, 285 Broome at 1st St.
2. Mary Parcell, 125 Sullivan at 1st St.
3. Ellen Brennan, 72 King at 1st St.
4. Jane Brennan, 60 Vandam at 1st St.
5. Mary Freeman, 49 King at 1st St.
6. Rosanna Walsh, 136 Sullivan at 1st St.
7. Lisette Scannell, 137 Varick at 1st St.
8. Mary Taylor, 325 Broome at 1st St.
9. Agnes Brennan, 65 Vandam at 1st St.
10. Bella Foster, 85 Sullivan at 1st St.
11. Minnie Boyk, 10 Charlton at 1st St.
12. Emma Kennedy, 46 King at 1st St.
13. Carrie Strauss, 180 Thompson at 1st St.
14. Louise Koltzsch, 37 Hudson at 1st St.
15. Beanie Laffin, 9 Vandam at 1st St.
16. Augusta Kirkpatrick, 32 Sullivan at 1st St.
17. Lizzie Holloway, 43 Sullivan at 1st St.
18. Lizzie Brockmeyer, 136 Varick at 1st St.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 39.

MALE DEPARTMENT.
Class 1. George Hill, 1st St. at 1st St.
1. George Hill, 1st St. at 1st St.
2. George Hill, 1st St. at 1st St.
3. George Hill, 1st St. at 1st St.
4. George Hill, 1st St. at 1st St.

MALE DEPARTMENT.
Class 1. George Hill, 1st St. at 1st St.
1. George Hill, 1st St. at 1st St.
2. George Hill, 1st St. at 1st St.
3. George Hill, 1st St. at 1st St.
4. George Hill, 1st St. at 1st St.

MALE DEPARTMENT.
Class 1. George Hill, 1st St. at 1st St.
1. George Hill, 1st St. at 1st St.
2. George Hill, 1st St. at 1st St.
3. George Hill, 1st St. at 1st St.
4. George Hill, 1st St. at 1st St.

MALE DEPARTMENT.
Class 1. George Hill, 1st St. at 1st St.
1. George Hill, 1st St. at 1st St.
2. George Hill, 1st St. at 1st St.
3. George Hill, 1st St. at 1st St.
4. George Hill, 1st St. at 1st St.

MALE DEPARTMENT.
Class 1. George Hill, 1st St. at 1st St.
1. George Hill, 1st St. at 1st St.
2. George Hill, 1st St. at 1st St.
3. George Hill, 1st St. at 1st St.
4. George Hill, 1st St. at 1st St.

MALE DEPARTMENT.
Class 1. George Hill, 1st St. at 1st St.
1. George Hill, 1st St. at 1st St.
2. George Hill, 1st St. at 1st St.
3. George Hill, 1st St. at 1st St.
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MALE DEPARTMENT.
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

WEBSTER'S
School Dictionaries.

NEW EDITIONS, ILLUSTRATED.

This popular series is very justly regarded as the only National standard authority in Orthography, Definition and Pronunciation, and as such these works are respectfully commended to Teachers and others as the best Dictionaries in use.

More than ten times as many are sold of Webster's Dictionaries as of any other series in this country, and they are much more extensively used than all others combined.

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For Academies and Seminaries. New edition, with valuable additions and improvements. The Derivation and Etymology of Words, the Principles of Pronunciation, Orthography and Syllabification, the Rules for Spelling, the List of Proverbs and Sufixes, incorporated in this, render it a most valuable text-book for systematic instruction in the English language. Finely illustrated. 582 pages, cap. quarto. Price \$2.50.

Webster's Counting House and Family Dictionary
An entirely new abridgment, with important additions, improvements and appropriate illustrations.

This new and revised edition conforms to the revised Quarto, and was prepared not only for the Student in our Colleges and Academies, but for the Family, the Office, the Counting-room and for all who desire to obtain a comprehensive Dictionary of small size and cost.

GET THE BEST

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.

NEW ILLUSTRATED EDITION.

Thoroughly revised and much enlarged.
Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.

It contains 10,000 fine engravings.
It contains 10,000 words and meanings not in other Dictionaries.

It is a well-illustrated indispensable requisite for every lawyer, clergyman and other professional man, as well as every intelligent family.

It contains one-fifth or one-fourth more matter than any former edition.

It is from new stereotype plates and the Riverside press.

In one volume, royal quarto, 1,840 pages, in various common and fine bindings. Plain sheep, marble edge, \$12.

More than ten millions of volumes of School Books are annually published in the United States, recognizing Webster as their general standard of orthography; while not a single publishing house in the country, as far as we are aware, has ever publicly recognized any other Dictionary than Webster as its standard of orthography, with the single exception of the publishers of another Dictionary.

TESTIMONIALS.

Best defining Dictionary in the English language.—*Horace Mann.*

A necessity to every educated man.—*Lord Brougham.*

A work of profound investigation.—*Chancellor Kent.*

Will last for ages.—*Dr. Dick.*

Excels all others in defining scientific terms.—*Pres. Hitchcock.*

A work of extraordinary merit and value.—*Prof. Webster.*

The standard wherever the English language is spoken.—*Prof. Stone.*

No English scholar can dispense with this work.—*Bibliotheca Sacra.*

In its general accuracy, completeness and practical utility, the work is one which none who can read or write can henceforth afford to dispense with.—*Athletic Monthly.*

The New Webster is glorious—it is perfect—it distances and defies competition—it leaves nothing to be desired.—*H. Raymond, Jr., Pres. Faneuil College.*

The work is the richest book of information in the world. There is probably more real education in it than can be bought for the same amount of money in any language. Every Parsonage should have a copy of the expense of the purchase. It would improve many pupils more than a trip to Europe, and at much less cost.—*Mr. J. Christian Advocate.*

The National Historical is a gem of a Dictionary, just the thing for the million.—*American Educational Monthly.*

ADDRESS THE PUBLISHERS,

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.,
138 & 140 GRAND ST.,
NEW YORK.

An Adjourned Meeting of the Public School Teachers' Association will be held in Grammar School No. 47, Twelfth street, near Broadway, on Monday, June 3, 1872, at 4 P. M. Object: Election of officers. All members are requested to be present.

By order of

F. J. HAGGERTY, Pres.

G. B. HENNINGSON, Sec.

S. S. Packard, at his Business College, 805 Broadway, qualifies young men for first-class positions by imparting a sound business education. The rooms are the most elegant, spacious and airy of any apartments in the city, and all the classes are under the care of thorough teachers. Call and see for yourself or send for circular.

The National Educational Association.—The next annual meeting of the National Educational Association will be held in the city of Boston, Mass., on the 6th, 7th and 8th days of August, 1872. The forenoon and evening of each day will be occupied by the General Session—Elementary, Normal, Superintendent and Higher Education. The officers instructed in the duty of making the arrangements will include several of the most important educational topics now receiving consideration. No labor will be spared necessary to make the meeting a success.
R. H. WHITE, President,
Columbus, Ohio.
S. H. WATTS, Secretary, Peoria, Ill.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the Committee on Normal College, &c., at the office of the Clerk of the Department of Public Instruction, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until Saturday, the eighth day of June, 1872, and until 1 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the Mason's Materials and Work for a new school building, to be erected on Lexington avenue, between Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth streets.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, 145 Grand street, third floor.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work."

The names of two responsible sureties to accompany each proposal; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named, and are entirely satisfactory to the committee.

The committee reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

WILLIAM WOOD,
WILLIAM R. DUNN,
MAGNUS GROSS,
NATHANIEL JAVIS, JR.,
ENOS C. FANCHER,
Committee on Normal College, &c.

New York, May 24, 1872.

New York State Teachers' Association.—The Twenty-Seventh Annual Meeting of the New York State Teachers' Association will be held at Saratoga Springs July 23, 24 and 25, 1872.

JAMES CRUICKSHANK,
Corresponding Secretary.

Brooklyn, 1872.

Post Office Notice.—The Mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, June 8, 1872, will close at this office on Wednesday at 12 P. M., on Thursday at 11 A. M., and on Saturday at 4 and 11 A. M.

P. B. JONES, Postmaster.

OUR LETTER BOX.

ANONYMOUS.—Please write again, and don't forget to send your name—in confidence, of course.

J. Y.—The National Encyclopedia is published in Philadelphia. If you address the publishers there you can obtain such information as you desire.

New York School Journal.
Office, 119 Nassau Street.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$2 50 per year, in advance.

GEORGE H. STOUT, Editor and Proprietor.

NEW YORK, JUNE 1, 1872

FOR \$2.50 a year paid at this office the JOURNAL will be left at Subscribers' residences early every Friday morning, or it may be bought for five cents per copy at any of the News Stands.

NOTICE.

State, City and County Superintendents will greatly oblige us by sending to the SCHOOL JOURNAL copies of their manuals and of such other documents as may be of interest.

HARMONY.

It is only recently that the word harmony has come to have reference to anything outside of music or the fine arts. Harmony in educational development, harmony between the physical and intellectual, harmony in character-building, are subjects which, although much talked of in the past, have only just come to be practically considered. Absence of equilibrium is the great negative destroyer; and this fact, explained and illustrated, should be carefully and constantly placed before our children.

Our boys and girls, and—we blush to say it—the majority of our men and women, seem only to be conscious of one thought so far as their bodies are concerned, viz., that these bodies are possessed of receptacles called stomachs, into which it is the duty of their owners to throw pell-mell everything, at all times, which may be in the least agreeable to their respective palates. This fact holds good, too, in regard to brains. A given amount of algebra, chemistry, book-keeping, mental philosophy, Latin, music, etc., etc., must be crammed into the brains of our children within a given time, without the slightest regard to the physical or intellectual capacity of these much abused little ones. For years this destructive stuffing has been allowed to go on, to the everlasting detriment of these delicate and complex organizations. Latterly, it is true, a few honest scientists have come to the rescue—and we are justified in believing that we stand on the threshold of a healthier educational era. The present century has been a century of monomanias. No one can, of course, deny that it has been an age of wonderful growth; and yet how abnormal and wretchedly one-sided has been this development.

Look at this broad, high-shelving brow; these bright, flashing eyes, apparently on a tour of investigation to the back of the head—this narrow chest—these corpse-like hands! Would you like an introduction? This is our minister—our journalist—our star actor—or, perhaps, our physician. The blending of the physical and spiritual is so wonderfully and exquisitely delicate—so subtle—and out of all human reach—the influence of the liver upon the cerebrum so great—and the back action of the brain upon the stomach so marked, and yet so apparently unexplainable, that it is scarcely to be wondered at that men of brains have in numberless instances taken it for granted that robustness and literary ability could not work well in harness; but it has now come to seem farcical—and religiously viewed almost, if

not quite, blasphemous, for a man to attempt to tell a congregation of men and women how to take care of their souls, who doesn't understand the management of his own digestion. The average human is just now anything but healthy. There is very little harmony apparent; yet it is nevertheless true that there has dawned upon the world a set of thinkers and talkers who bid fair to make this same average human a most disgusted and disgusting object. The time is coming when not only will it be impossible for a dyspeptic to obtain a position as parson or teacher, but it will be as much a disgrace for him to own to this and kindred diseases, as it is now for a man to confess to certain foul skin and scalp affections, which, by the way, are never mentioned in polite society. The most successful teacher of children in England is said to be a lady in London, who has charge of a class of fifty scholars in a very large institution. The average good health of this class, the perfect attendance, the progress made in study were so much in advance of anything ever before seen by the friends and teachers, that she came to be besieged for her secret.

"I have no secret," she replied. "In the first place I take great pains to gain the confidence of my children; and then [you will probably think this very strange] I find out what they are accustomed to eat, and when they eat it! and a long experience in teaching has shown me how to make these little folks understand the influence of certain kinds of food—or any kind of food immediately partaken of. I show them their stomachs and lungs upon the blackboard, and in this way practically and pleasantly acquaint them with their own organisms. I become familiar with the home life of my pupils—discern which of them are allowed amusements and outdoor exercise—and in this way know how to treat each individual case. Then, gentlemen," she concluded, "I never cram my scholars. I give them short lessons, and these I insist upon having understood perfectly before another is given out." It is no wonder that such a system of instruction should attract universal attention.

With a few such teachers, and parents to co-operate with them, what harmony may we not attain? and although we may not live to greet the race of Spartan boys and girls that must be the inevitable result of such common-sense training, we shall nevertheless enjoy the ineffable satisfaction of having helped on the glorious work.

HEARTS AND SPELLING-BOOKS.

Is bad spelling of itself funny? This is a question which certainly merits calm consideration just now. A century ago men and women, who could write at all, as a rule spelled badly, and it was considered no particular disgrace for the highest personages to be unable to spell the simplest word correctly; nay, what was then the proper spelling of a word would now be considered an evidence of outrageous ignorance. Since the time of Noah Webster and his congeners, however, we have, especially in this country, developed a taste for criticism in spelling, and now—in dearth of other matter—no better subject for fun seems to be obtainable than that afforded by the crude orthography of uneducated persons. As a sample, we may quote the following, which has been passed around among our contemporaries as a copy of a letter written by a mother to the school-mistress who had charge of her daughter. The paragraph says:

An anxious mother in Pennsylvania has sent this note to a severe schoolmistress: "You will oblige me not to youse that wail Bone on the Lipies of my Little dautor. Give your Hart to god and Perhaps you will have more Paccence."

Now there are two or three questions connected with the publication of this note which are worthy of answer. In the first place, what right had the schoolmistress in question to give it for publication? It was a private note and should have been, as such, kept sacred. Probably, however, it was published as a matter of fun, and this brings in the query as to whether it is funny by reason of its misspelling or because of the sentiments expressed. For our own part we confess that we have never been able to see any particular wit in cacography of itself, and in the present case we can only look at the motive of the mother and the feeling shown in her note, the question of grammar or spelling being entirely lost to view.

The spelling, to be sure, is not according to rule, but we have known teachers who couldn't do much better, and they are apt to be of the sort who could use a whalebone on the lips of a little girl. To our mind that mother is entirely right, and could give that teacher some valuable lessons in better things than the spelling-book. The concluding sentence of her quaint note might be made the text for a sermon; for if there is anything a teacher needs it is patience, and, that acquired, it is hardly too much to say that all other things shall be added.

One other suggestion from our text. In all our great cities or large towns teachers must possess certain qualifications, mental and moral, before they can take charge of schools. Ought not such requirements to be made of all teachers throughout the country, and ought not the patient disposition and the faculty for teaching and for "getting along with" children to be a prime requisite, especially in the case of teachers of primary schools?

It seems to us that such a regulation would render such letters as that of the Pennsylvania matron unnecessary.

It will be seen by our report of the proceedings of the Board of Public Instruction that Mr. J. Grenville Kane, Commissioner of Public Docks, has given sixty dollars per annum for a gold prize for the scholar of the Normal College for proficiency in natural science. At the graduation exercises of the Evening High School, we remember, Commissioner Wood regretted that the only prizes presented there came from the liberality of the jewelers and dealers in ornaments. Now another class is represented, and we hope the infection will spread till we have prizes for excellence in every branch of study in the Normal College, the New York College, and the Evening High School. There are few more honorable ways of keeping the memory green.

The eight-hour movement affects every department, and, as will be seen, the New York Board of Public Instruction is not exempt from its effects. The carpenters in their repair shop have, and the other employees in the shop undoubtedly will, demand the restriction of their hours of labor to eight. We call the attention of the Board to the second and fourth sections of chapter 385 of the Laws of 1870, and remind them that whether they approve or disapprove of the policy of the act, it is their duty as good citizens to obey it while on the statute book.

On Wednesday evening, June 5, the fourteenth anniversary of Mr. S. S. Packard's Business College will be celebrated at the Cooper Institute. Among the speakers will be Hon. Horace Greeley, Rev. Henry W. Bellows and Elihu Burritt, Esq.

We were surprised this week that there was only one bid for supplying the schools of this city with coal, especially as this bid was nearly double the prices asked at the monthly coal sale. We shall give this matter early attention.

Our thanks are due to the Webster Literary Association of this city for their kind invitation to attend their fifth anniversary next Wednesday evening.

COAL AND WOOD FOR THE SCHOOLS.—Last Tuesday the Committee on Supplies of the Board of Public Instruction, viz.: Commissioners Van Vorst, Wood and Brennan, met at the hall of the Board of Education, for the purpose of opening bids to supply the schools with wood and coal. There were two proposals for wood: one by Conover & Co., who bid for oak wood \$11.46, and for pine \$13.40 per cord; and the other by J. T. Barnard & Son, who bid for oak \$10 and pine \$11.09 per cord. This contract was awarded to J. T. Barnard & Son. There was only one bid for coal, by J. T. Barnard & Son, who offered to supply 5,500 tons of furnace coal at \$6.50, 1,200 stove at \$6.85, 1,000 egg at \$6.55, 300 chestnut at \$6.28. The bids for wood were for 4,000 cords of oak and 1,607 cords of pine. The coal contract was awarded to Barnard & Son.

OBITUARY.—We regret to announce the decease of Mrs. Ellen F. Desmond (nee Canary), formerly first assistant in the Primary Department of Grammar School No. 31. She was a great favorite with all who knew her. Her cheerful and winsome manner secured many friends, who deeply regret her early demise. The funeral took place on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock from the Cathedral, and her remains were conveyed to Calvary Cemetery.

FOUND.—At the close of the New York Teachers' Reception, on Tuesday, a lady's pocket-book was found on the floor of Association Hall. The owner will call upon and receive her property from Mr. Francis Joseph Haggerty, Grammar School No. 2.

News from the Schools.

PRIMARY SCHOOL NO. 26.—A very interesting and pleasing reunion of parents and pupils took place at this school on Thursday last, the occasion being the presentation of the semi-annual certificates, for punctual attendance, to such of the pupils as were considered worthy and deserving of them.

This school is situated on East Twelfth street near Avenue B, Seventeenth Ward, and is presided over by Miss Louisa Clark, Principal, and Miss Maggie Gannon, Vice-Principal, who with the other lady assistants are deserving of praise for the efficient manner in which they performed their duties as shown by the great proficiency and discipline of the children under their charge.

The exercises were unique, varied and exceedingly interesting, consisting of recitations, songs, dialogues, addresses and evolutions of the drill class, all of which were very creditably carried out, and elicited frequent marks of commendation from the numerous audience.

Mr. Stephen Terry chairman of the Board of Trustees of the ward, presided.

There were also present Trustee Richard V. Harnett and Inspector Harvey H. Woods. Addresses were delivered by Dr. R. J. O'Sullivan, A. C. Anderson Esq. and other gentlemen. The entertainment was brought to a close by the distribution of the certificates to the deserving by the presiding officer. The following is the programme carried out on the occasion:

Opening Address: Chorus, "Festal Song;" Solo, "Sunny Home;" Dialogue, "Plague of Life;" Chorus, "Little Blacksmith;" Recitation, "Lulu's Complaint;" Solo and Chorus, "Twinkling Stars;" Dialogue, "Lady Teazle;" Chorus, "The Sleightride;" Solo and Chorus, "Lottie Lee;" Recitation, "What I Like Best;" Chorus, "Days of Yore;" Exercising by the school; Chorus, "Happy Days;" Dialogue, "Country Aunt's Visit to the City;" Drill, class; Address, Dr. R. J. O'Sullivan; Solo, "Little Footsteps;" Song, "She Wandered Down;" Mrs. Waterhouse; Recitation, "The Polish Boy;" Distribution of Certificates; Address, A. C. Anderson; Chorus, "Song of the Chase;" Address, Richard V. Harnett.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 56.—The distribution of semi-annual certificates and the exercises of the graduating class of Grammar School No. 56, situated in West Eighteenth street, near Ninth avenue, took place on Wednesday. The school-room was ornamented with flowers, and the young ladies looked elegant. On the platform were Dr. John H. Kane, who presided, Messrs. J. De Lamar, Kelly, Wadell and Mr. Hopper, principal of Grammar School No. 11. The following comprised the programme:

Anthem—"The God of Israel;" Reading of Scripture.....John De Lamar; Chant—"The Lord's Prayer," Sent-chorus—"Good Morning;" Composition—"Athena".....Mary Gallagher; Solo—"Faith and Hope".....Mary Cook; Chorus—"See the Golden Shore;" Dialogue—"Das Land aus der Heerstrasse".....Betty Schuler, Lizzie Boor, Katie Brown, Betty Schwab, Jessie Ullmann, Minnie Rouman, Martha Harris, Annie Putnam and Susan Kraft; Duet—"Wandering in the May Time".....Nellie Moffitt and Lizzie Dagia; Reading—"The Blue and the Gray".....Lizzie Dagia; Solo—"Of What is the Old Man Thinking?".....Lizzie Dagia; Duet—"Piano"—"Poet and Peasant".....Lottie Cable and Mrs. Ringeling; Solo—"Major's Almanac".....Nellie Moffitt; Reading—"Scene from 'King Lear'".....Joie Brown, Jessie Ullmann, Sarah A. Sadler, Emily Thomson, Victoria Marlow, Barbara Thomson, Kate F. Bostace, Carrie Palt, Mary Wheaton and Minnie Carson; Chorus—"The Indian Dream;" Presentation of semi-annual Certificates. Composition—"The Old and the New;" Solo and Chorus—"Prayer from Moses in Egypt." Address to Graduating Class.....Hon. Hooper C. Van Vorst; Parting Song—"Auld Lang Syne;" Address to the School.....Doxology.

NEW YORK COLLEGE NOTES.

Friday, May 31, at 7:30 P. M., College Building, Clifton, Room 21.—A magazine by the editor, Dr. Salmon '72—"Should Governments patronize Literature?" Affirmative—Lewinson, '73; Goldbacher, '74. Negative—Kohn, '73; Hewitt, '74. Phrenocopia has its business meeting for the election of officers for the ensuing term.

Mr. Gulick, '72, has been elected French Prize Translator of that class.

Mr. Loewenthal has resigned his Commencement dissertation. Mr. S. Straus takes his place.

Last Friday evening, the 24th, the Graduates' Reunion of the Clifton Society took place, Mr. J. S. Babcock, of the class of '37, in the chair. The following honorary members were present: Prof. A. Werner, '57; S. Jelliffe, '57; Ch. H. Kitchell, '57; J. S. Babcock, '57; F. A. Childs, '58; Fitz G. Tisdall, '59; W. C. Smith, '60; Dr. Thurman, '60; A. Forbes, Jr., '63; E. W. Fisher, M. D., '63; Dr. E. D. Hudson, '64; Ch. L. Hall, H. S. Carr, J. A. Wolten and Dr. Hallock, '66; L. C. Buckley, '68; J. C. Sheffield, G. C. Lay and A. A. Jacobi, '69; A. B. Jennings, Rev. Ch. F. Lee, J. E. Whitley and L. C. L. Jordan, '70; and H. N. Newman, J. J. Frank, Ch. Lydecker and S. Livingston, '71. Among the numerous visitors we noticed President A. S. Webb, Prof. Spencer, Prof. Koerner, Prof. Frohisher, Dr. Hitchcock and Prof. Eugene Douglas of '54. The exercises opened with a reading, "Stoddard's Valley Forge," by Mr. S. G. Jelliffe, '57. This was followed by an essay on "Art as an Educator," from the pen of Dr. J. D. Hudson, Jr. Mr. L. C. Buckley made a very interesting address in a style that attracted the attention of all present, and was frequently interrupted with outbursts of applause which he duly acknowledged. Dr. Hallock then delivered a sparkling oration, "Moral Duties of a Nation, considered as

an individual." Brother Kitchell, '57, then opened the debate, "Should State Aid be Given to Private Charities?" Mr. Tisdall followed on the negative. J. C. Sheffield then closed the affirmative and Mr. Hall the negative. A spicy voluntary debate then followed, in the course of which Prof. Spencer and Werner spoke. Per motion, which "seemed to be and was carried," the meeting adjourned.

A bill to incorporate "The National American University of Music and other liberal arts," in the city of New York, was passed on the 6th of May by the State Legislature, and has already received the signature of Governor Hoffman. The objects and purposes of the corporation here created are to establish, organize and conduct an assembly of national schools with professors for teaching students the liberal arts of music, sculpture, painting, design, geography and the other branches of the liberal arts, together with such physical and mental training as may be auxiliary to the same. This laudable undertaking is in the hands of some of New York's most public-spirited citizens, and if properly carried out will be productive of great results for art in America.

The Library.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR OF MASSACHUSETTS. Boston: Wright & Potter, State Printers.

The Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts, is under the charge of H. K. Oliver and Geo. E. McNeill, at whose hands, we presume, the abovementioned report has been prepared. The report is voluminous and covers a wide ground. Among the subjects treated we may mention, to give a notion of the scope of the book, "Condition of Operatives in Factory and Manufacturing Towns;" "Chinese Labor;" "Truck System;" "Accidents;" "Strikes;" "Homes of the Working Classes;" "Schools for Factory Children;" "Half-Time Schools;" "Unschooling Children in Massachusetts;" "Purchasing Power of Wages in Massachusetts and in England;" and a number of others equally important and equally well considered. It is a work well worthy of the attention of labor reformers, philanthropists and general statisticians.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE Young Men's Christian Association of the City of New York.

This report is unusually full and gives a cheering record of the work of the Association for 1871.

THE VIRTUES AND DEFECTS OF A YOUNG GIRL AT SCHOOL AND AT HOME. By a Chaplain. New York: D. & J. Sadlier & Co., 31 Barclay street.

THE DUTIES OF YOUNG MEN. By R. A. Vain. Same publishers.

These are companion books written in the form of essays or lectures intended for the guidance of the young of both sexes. The first named is not only an admirable collection of didactic essays, but abounds in numerous keen and cutting satires upon the follies of foolish girls. The latter, which is a graceful translation from the Italian of Silvia Pellico, contains a number of suitable selections from "Lacerdaire's Letters to Young Men," and is altogether worthy of a place in every young man's library.

OUR EXCHANGES.

Frank Leslie's *Lady's Magazine* for May excels itself. The descriptions of the different costumes for ladies or children are so plainly and minutely described that any lady reading them can easily make her garments as stylish as those of any of our so-called Parisian dressmakers.

We have received *Loose's Fashion Light*, one of the neatest and best selected of the little periodicals which seem now almost a necessity to the large fancy goods houses.

We acknowledge the receipt of the second number of *The Gleaner*, a school paper published by the graduating class of Grammar School No. 26. It is very creditable to its young editors, and we reiterate the wish of other friends that its life may extend to many thousand volumes.

We have to thank the publishers for the 45th number of the *National Quarterly Review*. Its articles are, as usual, scholarly and comprehensive. Its article on Calhoun is of special interest even now since the old question of States' rights which called forth the greatest energies of Calhoun and Webster is again coming to the front, though under very changed conditions.

The article on "Assassination and Fraud" is a stern and unmerited rebuke of the demagoguery which allows great crimes to go unpunished. The other eight articles are each good of their kind, but we have no space to comment on them.

THOMAS FOULKE ASSOCIATION.

The annual reunion and dinner of the Thomas Foulke Association took place on Wednesday night, in Room 14, Astor House. D. F. Gibbons presided, and T. E. Cady officiated as secretary.

The President, in opening the meeting, delivered a very feeling and eulogistic address on Mr. Thomas Foulke, the guest of the evening and pioneer of the association, in which he reviewed the many happy days experienced under Mr. Foulke's tuition while a teacher.

many anecdotes of their school days, which were amusing and entertaining, and concluded by expressing a hope that they might all once more meet again in good health and prosperity.

Messrs. Cody, Wyckoff and Scully briefly addressed the meeting, when the different reports were read and unanimously adopted. The Treasurer's report shows a large balance in favor of the Association, and a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Scully, Treasurer, for the able manner in which he had for the past year conducted the financial department of the Association.

The members then sat down to a sumptuous dinner, after which the feast of reason and the flow of soul was freely indulged in. Old school songs were sung and stories told *ad libitum*, when, after a very cheerful and entertaining evening, the meeting adjourned till July next.

CURIOUS ENGLISH.

NO. VI.—BY GATH BRITTELL.

DEBILITY.—"We say of such a man that he is 'desultory.' Do we attach any very distinct meaning to this word? Perhaps not. But get at the image on which 'desultory' rests; take the word to pieces; learn that it is from *de* and *salto*, 'to spring from one thing to another,' as a man who in the ring, technically called a *desultor*, riding two or three horses at once, leaps from one to the other, being never on the back of any one of them longer; take, I say, the word thus to pieces, and put it together again, and what a firm and vigorous grasp will you now have of its meaning. A 'desultory' man is one who jumps from one study to another, and never continues for any time in one."—*Trench*.

TANTALIZE.—Tantalus was, according to some authorities, the son of Jupiter and the father of Pelops and Niobe. He is particularly celebrated in ancient story for the terrible punishment inflicted upon him in the lower world after his death. The common account is that Jupiter once invited him to his table, and over the wine instructed him with many of his divine secrets. Tantalus divulged these secrets, and was punished by being afflicted with a raging thirst which was never to be quenched. He was placed in the midst of a lake, whose waters always receded from him when he attempted to drink. Over his head hung branches of luscious grapes which he was not allowed to reach; and to add to the misery of his position a huge rock was suspended above him, ever threatening to fall and crush him. From his name we have derived the word *tantalize*, which means to hold out hopes or prospects which cannot be realized.

PANDER.—The man who ministers to the vicious passions of another is called a *pander* (incorrectly *panderer*), from *Pandarus*, one of the leaders in the Trojan war, whom Shakespeare represents as securing the good graces of Chryseis for Troilus. (See "Troilus and Cressida.") The word was first written *pandar*, following the orthography of the original.

VULCANIZE.—Vulcanized India rubber is caoutchouc dissolved in turpentine in which a certain weight of sulphur has been dissolved. When the solvent has evaporated the mixture is of such consistency that it may be moulded into any form. The peculiar properties of the sulphurized compound are developed only on the application of a heat ranging from 270 deg. to 300 deg. Fahr. The process of vulcanizing rubber was discovered by C. Goodyear, and he borrowed Vulcan's name to distinguish it, because Vulcan was the Roman god of fire, and because, according to general belief, he had a good deal to do with sulphur.

VOLCANO.—This word is also formed on Vulcan's name for obvious reasons.

VIKEN.—First *foxen* or *foxin*, a she-fox. Then it meant the cub of a fox without regard to sex; and as young foxes were always considered the most disagreeable beasts in the country, our Saxon forefathers gave the name *viken* to a sharp, snappish, bitter, quarrelsome woman.

Congreve says:

"I hate a vixen that her maid assails
And scratches with her bodkin or her nails."

And later on the term was applied to a quarrelsome man.

PANACEA.—This was the name of a daughter of Esculapius, the great physician. The word is Greek, and means literally *all-healing*.

JAWHAWKER.—An article by Judge Hanney, in the *Kansas Magazine*, gives the origin of the word "Jawhawkers," as used in Kansas history. In 1856, an individual named Pat Devlin was seen entering the village of Ossawatimie, in Miami County. He was riding a mule, and loaded with no inconsiderable amount of plunder. "You look as if you had been out on an excursion," said some one to him. "Yes," said Pat, "I have been out jawhawking." Pat then explained that the jawhawker was a bird in Ireland which warned its prey before devouring it. From this little incident sprang the present use of the word.

COLOSSAL.—One of the seven wonders of the world was the Colossus at Rhodes. This was a statue of the sun, seventy cubits high, straddling the mouth of the harbor. The Rhodians were called Colossians from this gigantic work of art, and in our day anything of unusual magnitude is said to be colossal.

MAUSOLEUM.—The sepulchre of Mausoleus, King of Caria, was another of the seven wonders of the world. It was of great size, and built of the purest marble. All sumptuous sepulchres are now called *Mausoleums* (accrnt on the third syllable).

MERCURY.—Mercury, in the ancient mythology, was a son of Jupiter. He was called the messenger and interpreter of the

gods, because his principal office was to carry and explain the commands of his father. He had wings upon his feet, and wore a pair fastened to his hat. His name is derived from the root which gives us *merchant, commerce, market, mercenary* and other words relating to the transaction of business. Mercury was the god of merchants, because the invention of contracts, weights and measures was attributed to him, and because he was supposed to have been the first to teach the arts of buying, selling and trafficking. He was also the god of thieves, pickpockets and burglars, because on the day of his birth he stole some cattle from a herd which Apollo was guarding; and while Apollo was preparing to shoot the rogue, the infant stole the archer's arrows. On a visit to Vulcan shortly after his first adventure, he stole the lame god's tools; and on another occasion, while Venus was caressing him, he stole her girdle. He ventured so far as to run away with his father's sceptre, but did not take the thunder, fearing that it would burn his fingers.

We give Mercury's name to the metal quicksilver, on account of its great activity. It does not congeal till the thermometer marks 39 degrees below zero, and its great power of expansion and contraction and the extensive range between its boiling and freezing points render it very useful.

PUNCTUATION.—This word means literally *puncturing, pointing*. Long after the introduction of papyrus from Egypt, the Greeks and Romans wrote upon wax tablets with a sharp-pointed instrument called the *stylus*. They had no regular system of punctuation, the colon being to be the only point used until 373 B. C. when Thrasyarchus adopted and explained the period. The latter was used in printed books at an early date; the colon was introduced about 1485; the comma was first used about 1520; and the semicolon about 1570. In Sir Philip Sidney's *Arcadia*, which was published in 1587, all these points appear, as also do the note of interrogation, the asterisk and the parenthesis.

CANARD.—This is the French for duck, but as used by English speaking people it means a hoax. M. Quelet, in the *Annuaire de l'Academie*, gives the following derivation of the present use of the word: "To give a sly lift at the ridiculous pieces of intelligence which the journals are in the habit of publishing every morning. Cornélien stated that an interesting experiment had just been made, calculated to prove the extraordinary voracity of ducks. Twenty of these animals had been placed together, and one of them having been killed and cut up into the smallest possible pieces, feathers and all, and thrown to the other nineteen, had been gluttonously gobbled up in an exceedingly short space of time. Another was taken from the nineteen, and having been chopped fine like its predecessor, was served up to the eighteen, and at once devoured like the other, and so on to the last, who was placed in the position of having eaten nineteen companions in a wonderfully short time. All this, most pleasantly narrated, obtained a success which the writer was far from anticipating, for the story ran the rounds of all the journals in Europe. It then became almost forgotten for about a score of years, when it came back from America with amplification that it did not boast of at the commencement, and with a regular autopsy of the body of the surviving animal, whose œsophagus was declared to have been found seriously injured. Every one laughed at the story of the *canard* thus brought up again, but the word retains its novel significance."

SATURDAY.—Certain festivals were celebrated by the Romans in honor of Saturn. These they called *Saturalia*. During the continuance of these festivals, the Senate did not convene, the schools had holidays, friends exchanged presents, no proclamations of war could be made, no malefactors were executed, servants were allowed to make merry with their masters, and masters walked on their servants at table. This was in memory of the liberty enjoyed in Saturn's reign when there was no servitude. Saturn's day, or day of freedom from care, became at last our Saturday, the day celebrated by schoolboys. Saturn was called *Chronos* by the Greeks. This word signifies time. The god was represented with a scythe, with which Time mows down all things; and, in more modern days, with an hour-glass. From his Greek name we have *chronology, chronicle, chronometer*, and other words relating to time.

EDUCATION ELSEWHERE.

The Eighteenth Annual Report of the State School Commissioner of Ohio, is marked by the fullness and attention to detail which have characterized previous reports. The statistics relating to the past year are even more complete and reliable than usual, and give a very satisfactory statement of the condition of education. The enormous cost of the school system is shown by the expenditures, the amount of which, exclusive of interest on and redemption of bonds, was for the year ending August 1, 1871, \$6,831,064.56. The Commissioner, Mr. Thomas W. Harvey, thinks that from \$150,000 to \$300,000 are really spent for school supervision. There is no general law authorizing this expenditure of school money; but necessity has compelled the adoption and development of a scheme of supervision, and it may now be considered a permanent and useful feature of the system. In the statistical information we find the following: Number of white youth of school age, 1,031,765; colored youth, 26,283; total, 1,058,048; total number of different pupils enrolled, 719,

372; of this number 56,080 were between 10 and 21 years of age; average daily attendance, 435,453; number of school houses, 11,571, an increase of 24; value of school houses, \$14,988,619; average wages of teachers per month, males, \$41.00, females, \$36.00.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

WHICH PAYS BEST?—The public have long since discovered that the so-called lock-stitch sewing-machine, even when of the latest make, is but an indifferent helper in a family, and that it pays to obtain a Willcox & Gibbs Silent Family Sewing-Machine in preference to any other. This is the only machine making the secure and elastic twisted loop-stitch.

BAKER'S PATENT BOLSTER SPRING BED—Is the most luxurious, elastic, airy and economical bed ever invented. I speak from experience when I say it, having used and tested its strength, uniformity and elasticity, all of which are brought out in this incomparable patent. Others have their good qualities, but this combines all, and possesses everything necessary to make it most desirable.

—Paralysis, Gout, Rheumatism and all Chronic and Acute Diseases successfully treated by the Electro-Magnetic Mineral Water Healing Baths, 14 University place, New York. Investigation of physicians and others cordially invited. Send for circular.

FACTS FOR THE LADIES.—Miss S. A. Davis, Berlin, N. Y., has used Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine 17 years in collar making; supporting herself and an invalid mother, who she also tended, and has saved over \$2,000; she has been a constant worker by foot power and not sick a day. See the new improvements and Woods' Lock-Stitch Ripper.

—Just opened for exhibition at Wood's Museum Dante's celebrated picture of the "Infernal Regions," by Prof. Thomas Neville, with all its original attendant horrors. On a shelving rock is a large human skeleton, representing Minos, the Judge; in advance of this figure is Beelzebub, seconded by his companions, Cerberus, Python and Lucifer, around whom are numerous human skeletons, some of whom are transformed into demons and imps, tormenting the sufferers. The background represents a fiery gulf. Also on exhibition is the new Illuminated Variegated Fountain, representing all the colors of the rainbow.

—Headquarters for nitrous oxide gas for extracting teeth without pain.—Dr. Hasbrouck, late operator at Colton's Office, 936 Broadway, corner Twenty-third street.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Use Brumwell's celebrated Cough Drops. The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop. General depot, 410 Grand street, New York.

—Drunkennes and opium eating. Dr. Beers, 107 Fourth avenue, New York, has permanent and painless cure for both. Thousands cured. Send stamp for conclusive evidence.

STAMMERING.—New York Stammering Institute, 107 West Twenty-third street; Professors Mann and Colvin, managers. City references furnished. No pay until cured. Send for prospectus.

WHY EVERY LADY CAN HAVE A SEWING MACHINE.—"I cannot afford to buy a sewing machine" is a very common remark; but we never heard it said, "I do not want one." Those who call at 43 Bleeker street, between Broadway and Bowery, will be furnished by the New York Machine Sewing Company with a first-class sewing machine on monthly installments of from \$5 to \$10 per month, payable in work at home, or in cash payments, or part cash and part work. Cash will be paid to the operator at the end of each month for all money earned above the regular monthly installments. Instructions free.

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NORMAL COLLEGE.

ORDER OF EXAMINATION.
JUNE, 1872.
MONDAY, June 2.—The candidates for admission will be examined on Monday and Tuesday, June 2 and 3, at 10 o'clock.
The results will be announced on Saturday, the 9th, at 10 o'clock.

MONDAY, June 10.—The Sixth Grade Classes will be examined in Physiology, English Literature and Physics. The Fifth Grade in Physiology, Zoology, Latin and Literature. The Third Grade in German and French, Latin, Algebra and Astronomy.

TUESDAY, June 11.—The Sixth Grade classes will be examined in Geometry, Algebra, Astronomy and Spelling. The Fifth Grade in Geometry, Zoology, Chemistry and Geography (solid). The Third Grade in Latin, English History and Botany.

FRIDAY, June 14.—The Sixth Grade will be examined in English Grammar, Arithmetic and Methods of Teaching. The Fifth Grade in Methods and Principles of Teaching, German and French.

MONDAY, June 17.—The Fourth Grade will be examined in German and French, Physiology, Mineralogy and Rhetoric. The Second Grade in German and French, Physics and Geometry. The First Grade in German, Algebra and Botany.

TUESDAY, June 18.—The Fourth Grade will be examined in Geometry, Physics and Trigonometry; the Second Grade in Latin and History of Rome; the First Grade in Latin and History of Greece.

THE EXAMINATION FOR MEDALS AND PRIZES.
MONDAY, June 24.—The examination for the Ottenheimer medals for proficiency in German. Judges, Hon. Magnus Gross, Prof. Schenck and Prof. Heiberman.

MONDAY, June 24.—The examination in Methods and Principles of Teaching, for the Kelly medal. Judges, Prof. David H. Scott, Assistant Superintendent Calhoun, Miss Clara B. Edwards, Miss Mary A. Simms and Miss Sarah A. Jarvis.

TUESDAY, June 25.—The examination in Elocution and Music, for the Warren prize of \$50 and \$25 in gold. Judges, Hon. John R. Brady, Hon. Algeron J. Sullivan and Rev. Dr. Orinison.

WEDNESDAY, June 26.—The examination in Physiology, for the Kane gold medal. Judges, Prof. Chas. A. Busch, M. D., Prof. Wm. Darling, M. D., and Eugene Peugnet, M. D.

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1. British Authors. 12mo, cloth, \$2 50.
2. American Authors. 12mo, cloth, \$2 50.
[From the Library of the English High School, Boston.]

Boston, May 12, 1871.
Messrs. LEE & SHEPARD—Gentlemen: I have examined with much interest Mr. Underwood's "Handbook of English Literature." I cannot speak too highly of its excellence. It is even more than I expected to be, for it is a literary work in itself, independently of the selections it contains.

The admirable historical introduction, from the attractiveness with which it is written and the substantial information it imparts, may be made the foundation of a thorough study of the language and its literature.

The biographical notes preceding the various selections are exceedingly appropriate, and (on account of the justness with which they are written) cannot fail to enable the student to acquire a proper appreciation of our best authors.

A Handbook of this description has long been needed, and I think this will at once take rank as the National Text-Book of English Literature.

Very truly yours, C. M. CUMSTON.
This is a book which I cordially recommend as the best within my knowledge for the purpose for which it was intended. It is not only a first-rate book for the school and classroom, but it is such a book as I should like to see in every family.

JOHN D. PHILLIPS,
Superintendent of Public Schools,
City of Boston.

The volume of "British Authors" has been published about a year, and in addition to its endorsement by all the heads of the various Boston schools the publishers are receiving for it the warmest commendations from all parts of the country. The volume of "American Authors" is now passing through the press and will be ready in a few days.

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THE BOSTON BUSINESS COLLEGE.

The following address was delivered last week by Professor S. S. Packard before the graduating class of the Boston Business College:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The part that I am to take in these important and interesting exercises is not, by any means, an important one. I am here simply to add my voice to a chorus which has one issue and purpose—and that the encouragement and good cheer of these young men and women who are to be honored in our presence by receiving their diplomas of graduation. I am here to say that I am glad to speak upon this occasion because I am supposed to know, and I believe I do know, what these young people have done to earn this recognition. Mr. Hibbard has attempted to forestall my remarks by announcing that I will speak especially on behalf of the young ladies. While he has not my warrant for this promise, and while I could not possibly give him a warrant, for the reason that I can never tell in advance what I may say under such embarrassments as the present, I well know that it will be impossible for me to stand before these young ladies, with the knowledge I have of their labors and their worth, and not have my heart go out toward them in love and gratitude for what they have done and for what they are. And if they will accept so poor a champion as I shall be, they are welcome to all that I can say or do in their behalf. I know how well and faithfully they have labored, and all that they have done to be able to stand up side by side by side and shoulder to shoulder with these young men, having asked no favors in the past, and asking none for the present or the future, except the favor of being able to do, as God may give them power, that which they feel themselves they may best do. I am able to say from my own knowledge that their record is clear in the past; that they have paid the same prices that these young men have; that they have been subjected to the same rigid discipline of conduct and study; that they have never failed in any of the great requirements of the institution, and that to-day, in whatever honors they may share, they bring the proud consciousness of knowing that they have shared in the labors which bring these honors.

By special favor I was permitted to be present yesterday at the formation of a society of these graduates, to be known as "The Class of '73," and I was particularly pleased at one aspect of that meeting. The ladies were present in their seats, as you see them here; they were as quiet and unobtrusive as you see them now; the initiative of organizing the meeting and conducting it was done solely by the young men; and in whatever mention there was made as to the future honors, emoluments and operations of the society, I distinctly noticed that these gallant chaps followed out the biblical plan of including the ladies in the general expression of gentlemen. I thought at first it was a mistake; that there was a desire on the part of the young men to ignore the merits and claims of the young ladies; but when the committees were appointed, and the work laid out to be done, I discovered that the ladies were permitted to do their share of the work and to accept their share of the honors. It seemed to me not only a most delicate and fitting recognition of work well done in the past, but an earnest of work to be better done in the future. And this is the platform upon which these ladies stand to-day. They ask no special privileges; they would not accept them were they offered. They only ask the common opportunities growing out of the labors of this busy world, and to be measured, not by any standard of courtesy or favor, but by the quality and amount of work actually performed. They say to the people of Boston and the United States, "Here we are, quipped for the duties of life. Try us, and see if there be any good in us. We know how to work; we are willing to work; we are correct and clean in our habits, we neither smoke, nor chew, nor drink, nor swear; we spend our evenings at home, and can give an honest account of every moment of our time." I think it is plain to be seen that in some of these points they will have decided advantages over their competitors, the young men; for young men are apt to underrate the disadvantages of early habits of intemperance, dissipation and profligacy. For the encouragement of these young ladies, I will say that the world is gradually growing more sensible, and that although to-day they stand out as missionaries for their sex, and are doing a noble thing in helping to extend the area of female employment, the time is coming, and is not far distant, when a full, fair and generous recognition will be given to the labor of women; when a woman will not need to change her name nor to leave the associations of her youth in order to earn her own living, without being placed under the ban of society. The world is growing wiser in this regard, and the way is being made easier; but it must all be done by the women themselves. Real progress in this direction means hard work, honest work, faithful work and competent work. It is a mistaken idea which some women have that there is in the labor world a prejudice against their sex. The fact is, employers care little about the sex of those who do their work. If a woman can really do her work as well as a man in all respects, she is sure, sooner or later, of equal compensation. There is no prejudice against woman's labor which cannot be readily overcome by women themselves. I know

of young girls in the city of New York—girls of sixteen, eighteen and twenty years of age, who are to-day earning and receiving good fair wages for literary and other work. I know ladies who are to-day writing the leading editorials of the great papers of New York, editorials for which Horace Greeley and men of that stamp get the credit; and I know of women in the literary field who are earning and receiving from three thousand to seven thousand dollars a year. This is not done by favor, but by honest labor. The world is wide and opportunities come as fast as we are able to intelligently use them. There are already many avenues of industry in which women have full recognition. Who is there to say that such women as Mrs. Stowe, Miss Alcott, Miss Phelps and Miss Booth shall give the homage to any man for the favor of being paid for honest work? Already the professions of literature, of music, of the stage and the rostrum are not only open to women, but they are receiving the fullest compensation for their achievements. I am sorry to be constrained to say that the particular field upon which these young ladies propose to enter is not generally conceded to women; but the trouble does not grow from prejudice; it lies in the fact that up to this time women have not prepared themselves to do the labor which should justly be required at their hands. In this view these young ladies are to go out into the world as missionaries. They are to perform an important part in opening up this great field of honorable industry, and in making it possible for girls to use the talents which God has given them to earn an honest livelihood in this less professional but not less honorable and useful field.

Two years ago a young Irish girl entered the office of the Chicago Evening Post, and presenting a letter of introduction, asked to be enrolled among the editorial writers on that paper. The editor looked at her with some astonishment, and said, "What can you do?" "I don't know," she replied, "what I can do, but I think I can do whatever will be required of me." "What experience have you had in this direction?" "None whatever," said the girl; "but still I know I can do the duties. I feel it in my bones." "Very well," said the editor, "there is a table and writing materials; let us see what you can do." The lady sat down at the table, and in a very short space of time presented a compactly-written article upon the "Republican Schism in Michigan." It covered all the nice points in the controversy, and showed such a positive understanding of the political situation, that the editor was no less astonished than pleased. "This will do," said he, "call to-morrow." The next morning she came, hung up her hat and shawl, seated herself at the table, and wrote an article on "The Last Tariff Dodge." It was at once accepted, and her name enrolled among the editorial writers of the paper, a position which she has held with honor to herself and profit to her employers, from that day to this. I might mention many incidents which have come to my knowledge even more pointed than this, but I have not the time, neither do I think it necessary; but what I desire to enforce by this illustration is the fact that when a woman knows from that internal consciousness which women are supposed to possess in such eminent degree, that she is really competent to do anything well, she should at once act upon that knowledge, not fearing but that somewhere in this world that wants nothing so much as faithful work, she will be able to find her opportunity. Now let me say one word to these tender-hearted parents, and brothers, and cousins, and lovers who are not yet up to the requirements of their relations to the dear friends whom they love so much, and for whom they delight to do everything. I can speak to such out of my own heart, for I speak to myself as well as to you. It is a great mistake which we are all making to suppose that our daughters, and sisters, and wives, and sweethearts want to be supported. They would much rather have the privilege of earning the money they spend than to feel, as they oftentimes are obliged to feel, the humiliation of having it doled out to them by these lordly and gracious hands. There is no right-minded woman who would willingly accept this position of dependence; no woman who understands her relation to herself and the world who would not really feel proud—just as proud as you or I feel—in being able to earn the money she so delights to spend. Shall we not give them the privilege? and will we not unite in a hearty God-speed to these dear girls who are about to start upon this honorable career? These girls are really independent. They need not trouble themselves, as girls sometimes do, as to the chances of matrimony—not that their chances will be less, but really better; for it is a fact we all well understand that when we are driving a bargain which is necessary to ourselves our opponent has us at a great disadvantage. If, in order to live respectably, a young lady must marry, she will be quite likely to take the first opportunity, whether it be good or not; while, on the other hand, if from any circumstance she is independent of matrimony, the chances are that she will have as many good opportunities as she will desire, and more than she will know what to do with.

Now, let me say one word in conclusion to the young men. I can never see young men start out into the world to fight for themselves without my heart going out with them, almost as if they were my own sons. I am not very old, but I have lived to see many such beginnings. When I was a boy I used to wonder that at the close of a college life there should come what was called a "commencement." It

seemed to me the wrong word. I did not understand it as I do now. It is really the commencement; and these graduates who may for a moment imagine that their school days are over, that they have learned all there is to be learned, will soon have occasion to correct their misapprehension. They have, indeed, just commenced to go to school; and if they are wise they will make every day a school day, and will use all their opportunities for their own mental and moral advancement. As I before remarked, I have seen many such settings out in life. I have seen young men commence at the bottom of the ladder and mount to the top with scarcely any obstruction or delay. And again, I have seen them clambering up vigorously at first, full of courage, resolution and resources; then, for some cause, faltering, fainting, falling; perhaps to start again, perhaps to remain forever after at the foot of the ladder. And I have found that these things did not come by chance; that there is a reason why this is so. I firmly believe, as I do in Heaven, that in a most important sense a young man in this country can cast his own horoscope—can tell almost with exactitude what is to be the measure of his manhood, and what the measure of his success in life. This is a legitimate study for you. You should enter into it earnestly, and you should pursue it with a thorough trust in yourselves, in your surroundings, and especially in that great law of progression and compensation which guarantees to the laborer the fruits of his labor. Your rule of life is a simple one, and you need not fail in its execution: Let each day be the measure of its own appointed work.

I was specially struck with the order given by Gen. Hooker to his soldiers when he took charge of the Department of the West. After speaking of the special requirements of the department, and what was expected at the hands of each soldier, he closed the order in these portentous words: "You will not consider the day as being finished until the duties it brings are performed." It is a glorious rule of conduct for the young men and women of this country, and I trust that you who are now before me, so soon to be discharging the duties of life, will learn to measure your days, not by minutes nor hours, but by duties performed.

N. Y. PUBLIC-SCHOOL TEACHERS' RECEPTION.

The May reception of the Public-School Teachers' Association was held on Tuesday afternoon at Association Hall, Mr. F. J. Haggerty occupying the chair.

The hall was thronged with the lady teachers and their friends, and a small number of gentlemen.

The programme was as follows: Overture on the organ, by Sig. G. Guelli; "Zampa," from Herold.

Song, "Angels ever Bright and Fair," from Handel, by Miss Mary Thornton, who has a finely cultivated soprano voice.

Prof. Howard Barcalow, an excellent pianist, performed a fantasia, "Les Huguenots," from Thalberg.

Geo. F. Sargent followed with a song called "Love's Request," by A. Reichardt; he was accompanied on the piano by Sig. G. Guelli, and received an encore when he sang a beautiful song, "Faith and Hope."

Mrs. Anna Randall Diehl, a fine looking woman, gave the reading of "Sandalphon," from Longfellow, and received an encore, when she recited a piece called "The Bells." Her power of imitating the bells of the different religious persuasions was marvelous.

Miss Mary Thornton sang an old Scotch song, "My love's like the red, red rose," and was followed by an overture on the organ by Sig. Guelli, "Poet and Peasant," from Herold, which received loud applause.

A song called the "Vagabond," from Molloy, was sung by Geo. F. Sargent.

One of the best performances of the reception was the piano playing of Prof. Howard Barcalow. He played the "Carnival of Venice," from Schumann, and "Home, Sweet Home," from Thalberg.

The effect of the latter part of Prof. Barcalow's performance was greatly marred by the giggling and talking of a few parties at the front of the house.

By a special request, Mr. Sargent sang a new song, called "In Cadence Soft," by Bassford, which was rapturously encored. Mrs. Diehl gave the "Bugle Song," with imitations of the echoes arising from the sound of the bugle, following with a recitation of "Courage Under Difficulties."

This lady appears to be a favorite with the audience.

"Bid Me Discourse," was sung by Miss Mary Thornton, and her rendition of it was received with loud applause.

Mr. Haggerty announced to the audience that the election of officers of the association would take place on Monday next in Twelfth Street Grammar School.

As the audience retired Sig. G. Guelli performed a march on the organ.

Chickering & Son's grand piano was used.

THE CLASSICS AND MODERN LANGUAGES.

In themselves considered, the Greeks and Romans are dead. If they have for us any other interest than an archeological one, they owe that interest not so much to what they themselves were as to the influence which they have had upon us.

Their thoughts and views have passed into our life, have been modified or expanded, and assumed novel shapes. It may be the highest object of some of us, then, to study antique life as it has been rejuvenated rather than as it once existed.

We may be called upon to compare the ancient and the modern, and in order to

make the comparison at all, we must know well both sides. According to this view, the advocates of the claims of French and German are willing to concede to classical studies a great and decided, but after all only a sharply defined value. They reject the assumption that such studies have any exclusive propaedeutic or literary merit. They allege that there is a large and growing class of young men who wish to devote themselves to modern culture and literature as a specialty, and consider all undue preference shown to the classics as a drawback and an act of injustice. They acknowledge cheerfully the fact that a certain amount of classical training is necessary to the right understanding of many of the literary and moral phenomena of modern life. At the same time they assert that such training is really subordinate—is only the means to an independent, self-existing, and equally valuable end. In this sense it is that they claim for the man who has made good studies in the moderns an equal rank and equal academic honor with the man who has studied exclusively the poets and thinkers of antiquity. They assert, in other words, that the student who has acquired a fair knowledge of antiquity, enough to afford him general guidance and to quicken his sympathy, but who subsequently devotes himself to the great leaders of modern thought and research—to such master minds as Montesquieu, Guizot, Racine, Moliere, Ranke, Goethe—stands fully as high, in every respect as thoroughly cultured, as if he had lingered over Homer, Sophocles, Thucydides, Virgil or Livy.—"Modern Languages in the American College," in June Galaxy.

HINTS TO WEARERS OF KID GLOVES.

It is not generally known, nor does not appear to be known even by those who wear kid gloves exclusively, that the durability and set of these articles depend very much upon how they are put on the first time. Two pairs may be taken from one box, of exactly the same cut and quality, and by giving them different treatment when first putting the hands into them, one pair will be made to set much better, and to wear doubly, or nearly that length of time, longer than the other. When purchasing gloves, people are usually in too much of a hurry; they carelessly put them on, and then go in that way then, thinking to do the work more completely at another time. When this is the case a person is sure to meet with disappointment, for as the glove is made to fit the hand the first time it is worn, so it will fit ever after, and no amount of effort will make a satisfactory change. Never allow a stretcher to be used, for the gloves will not be likely to fit as well for it. All the expansion should be made by the hands; if the kids are so small as to require the aid of a stretcher, they should not be purchased, as they will prove too small for durability, comfort, or beauty. When selecting gloves choose with fingers to correspond with your own in length; take time to put them on, working in the fingers first, until ends meet ends, and then put in the thumb and smooth them down until they are made to fit nicely. A glove that sets well will usually wear well; at least, will wear better than one of the same kind that does not fit well. When the ends of the fingers do not come down right, or when they are so long as to form wrinkles upon the sides of the fingers, they will chafe out easily; where the stretcher has to be used to make the fingers large enough, the body part will be so small as to cramp the hand so that it cannot be shut without bursting the seams of the kids. Some recommend putting new kid gloves into a damp cloth before they are put on, allowing them to remain until moistened. With this treatment they can be put on much easier than otherwise, and will fit very nicely until they get dry; but on second wearing there will be an unnatural harshness about them, wrinkling in spots, and they will not set so perfectly as at first.—Our Society.

A SUGGESTION.

They have a delightful custom in the Swiss schools for boys, which might be adopted with great advantage to all concerned in this country. During the weeks of the summer vacation it is the habit of the teachers to make with their pupils what are called *voyages en zigzag*; that is, pedestrian tours among the sublime mountains and charming valleys of that "land of beauty and grandeur."

Squads of little fellows in their blouses, with their tough boots drawn on, and knapsacks on their back, may be met during the season, on all the high-ways, and sometimes in the remotest passes of the Alps, as chirrupy as the birds on the boughs, and as light and bounding as the chamois that leap from crag to crag. They are perfect pictures of health and happiness, and the treasures of fine sights that they lay up in their memories, during these perambulations, it would be difficult to describe.

We know of more than one urchin that has thus scaled the summits of the Faulhorn, looked down from the precipices of the Bevent, walked over the frozen oceans of the glaciers, and gazed in rapture upon the sunsets on the Jungfrau or Mont Blanc. Their tramps are made without danger and without much expense, and the life is one of incessant enjoyment and rapture. But why could not the same thing be done here, where we have the Catskills, the Adirondacks and the White Mountains, the exquisite lakes of the North, the river St. Lawrence with its rapids, Niagara and the lovely scenery of Western Virginia, which, we are told, is scarcely surpassed on the continent? Over the long

intervening stretches the railroad will bridge the distance, while the fares are not expensive, and the country fare wholesome and nutritious.—Am. Ed. Monthly.

Wise and Otherwise.

What have you to expect at a hotel?—Inn attention.

Quarrels would not last long if the wrong was all on one side.

Be careful to speak in a tender, kind and loving way. Even when you have occasion to rebuke, be careful to do it with manifest kindness. The effect will be incalculably better.

The noble mind, unconscious of a fault, No fortune's frowns can bend, or smiles exalt: Like the firm rock, that in mid-ocean braves The war of whirlwinds and the dash of waves.

A committee was recently appointed to investigate the excessive chastisement of a pupil in a Michigan public school, and reported that the punishment was not actuated by malice, but occasioned by an "undue appreciation of the thickness of the boy's pantaloons."

At a late examination in natural philosophy appeared the following: A man's head impinges on a cannon ball weighing 573 3-17 lbs., and whose velocity per second is 19,741 1-19 feet. Required, the individual's thoughts on the subject.—Fide Almanac.

A gray hair was espied among the raven locks of a fair friend of ours, a few days ago. "Oh, pray pull it out," she exclaimed. "If I pull it out, ten will come to the funeral," replied the lady who had made the unwelcome discovery. "Pluck it out nevertheless," said the dark-haired damsel; "it is no sort of consequence how many come to the funeral, provided they all come in black."

Noise is one of the greatest torments of the human brain. Men live in the midst of noise till they become unconscious of its excruciation—till, if they were placed amid perfect silence, it would be almost painful to them; but the noise is no less harmful because they forget it. The maddening roar of crowded streets; the hideous combinations of shriek and scream and throb and groan, which railway traveling produces; the distracting talk of fools who have nothing to say, yet think it uncivil to be silent—these are some of the things which make life a burden to men of delicate brain. You can shut your eyes against newspapers and bad novels and ill-dressed women; but you cannot shut your ears against noise.

The majority of people are not aware of the beneficial effects of wearing flannel next to the body, both in cold and warm weather. Flannel is not so uncomfortable in warm weather as prejudiced people believe. Frequent colds and constant hacking coughs have been cured by adopting flannel gowns. There is no need of great talk about the waist, which condemns the wearing of flannel with those who prefer wasp-waists to health; for in that case the flannel can be cut as loosely-fitting waists, always fastening at the back. There are scarcely any of the bad effects of sudden changes of weather felt by those who wear flannel, and mothers especially should endeavor to secure such for their little people in preference to showy outside trimming.

Crumbs for the Curious.

Granite is the most durable rock; ancient Egyptian buildings and architectural designs are, after the lapse of many thousands of years, almost as perfect as when first formed.

As a railroad train was moving out of Madrid, a few days ago, a dead body was found on the track. This uncommon occurrence would not merit mention, were it not for the fact that the train was delayed for half a day, because it is Spanish law that a corpse must not be disturbed until a certain official has inspected it. This functionary could not be found for ten hours, and during all that time travel on the principal railroad in Spain was at a standstill.

A man's total outward work, his whole effect upon the world in twenty-four hours, has been reckoned about 350 foot tons. That may be taken as a good "hard day's work." During the same time the heart has been working at the rate of 120 pulsations. That is to say, if all the pulsations of a day and night could be concentrated and welded into one great throb, that throb would be enough to throw a ton of iron 130 feet into the air; and yet the heart is never weary.—Dr. Van der Wyde.

A ROYAL EDUCATION.—Prussia is taking the lead of European nations by the superior intelligence of her people. Education is compulsory, and all children are well taught. This education has made her soldiers an overmatch for the armies of Austria and France. Knowledge must win in a struggle with ignorance.

The good sense which provides an education for the people looks also after the practical training of the royal family. They are guarded against all danger of poverty from loss of the throne or exile. Like the Jews of old, the children are early taught a trade, and prepared for self-support in case of a revolution.

The present Emperor learned the trade of a glazier; his son, the Crown Prince, was apprenticed to a type-setter; and Prince Henry, the son of the Crown Prince, has been lately apprenticed to a book-binder in Berlin.

The example is worthy of imitation by all families of wealth or high position.

A Little of Everything.

Over the door of a cobbler's shop in Providence appears this legend: "Boots and shoes is made bear—ladies and gentlemen's repaired."

A little four year old, the other day, nonplussed his mother by making the following inquiry: "Mother, if a man is mister, sint a woman a mystery?"

The Smiths had a dinner at Pittsburgh on New Year's day. The first toast was "Pocahontas—Heaven bless her for saving the Smiths to this country."

You must never be satisfied with the surface of things; probe them to the bottom, and let nothing go till you understand it as thoroughly as your powers will enable you.

A village three-year-old, having his hair cut for the first time, insisted, "I will be a barber," and he carefully trimmed and shampooed his hobby horse. He is looking every day to see the mane and tail grow again.

An aged colored man made application for food at Washington, claiming it as a constitutional privilege. "Why," said he, "I understand provision in the Constitution for the colored folks, and I haven't had one crumb."

There is something irresistibly pleasing in the conversation of a fine woman. Even though her tongue be silent, the eloquence of her eyes teaches wisdom. The mind sympathizes with the regularity of the object in view, and struck with external grace, vibrates into resplendent harmony.

Professors in the University of Edinburgh have the power of fining their students for misconduct. A student of exuberant spirits, which overflowed in the class-room, suffered recently for his fault in a fine of one guinea. He had intended no harm, and thought the punishment a little malicious. So he determined to be even with the Professor, and at the next lecture brought the amount of the fine in half-pence. He proceeded with great sobriety to count it, and, without moving a muscle of his face, occupied a quarter of an hour in proving it to be correct. The class indulged in frequent roars of laughter during the process, and the Professor, finding himself the victim of a witty joke, submitted with exemplary patience.

READY ANTIDOTE FOR POISONS.—If a person swallow a poison, instead of breaking out into multitudinous and incoherent exclamations, dispatch some one for the doctor. Meanwhile get a glass of water in which get half a glass of water in anything that is handy, put into it a teaspoonful of salt and as much ground mustard, stir it an instant, catch a firm hold of the patient's nose (the mouth will soon fly open), then down with the mixture, and in a second or two up will come the poison. This will answer in a larger number of cases than any other. If, by this time the physician has not arrived, make the patient swallow the white of an egg, followed by a cup of strong coffee (because these nullify a larger number of poisons than any other accessible articles), as antidotes for any remaining in the stomach.

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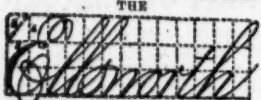
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